ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,082—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893. Saturday.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	
† SIAM	3949	540	H. T. Weighell	14th Oct.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	530	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2070	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	700	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only handpackages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vid* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

18th Oct. 1st Nov. 13th Dec.
15th Nov. 29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,179	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dook
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusch ing	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

TEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

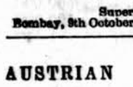
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sailon
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 7, 1893.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

FOR DUNKIRK AND LONDON.



THE Screw-steamer SKERRYVORE, 3,371 tons register. Steamer has good Accommodation and is Lit with Electric light. Will leave Bombay about 14th Instant. Passage Rs. 300. Apply on board the Steamer in VICTORIA DOCK, or to EDDIE, Dubash, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 15th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,951 tons, on the 12th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

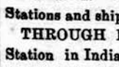
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the owest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
			1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,223	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,385	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR SIGHT
is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.
OUR EYES
ought, therefore, to be treated well.
KEMP & Co.'s
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

ABSOLUTE PURITY! —AERATED WATERS— BRIGHT! SPARKLING!
Are Manufactured with the greatest care by
TREACHER AND CO., LD.
SPECIAL attention is given to FILTRATION, and the Water used is entirely Free from Disease Germs and Impurities of all kinds. As Impure Water is the great means of spreading TYPHOID, CHOLERA, &c., comparative immunity from these terrible Diseases can be secured by persons who use the Waters Manufactured by this Company. The Waters are Bottled at a much HIGHER PRESSURE than is usual, and consequently contain a much higher percentage of Gas, and are always
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
All Waters Delivered FREE in Bombay.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO
Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO
Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.
PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

ANALYSES,
CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL,
FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.
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KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.
Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

DUSTERS.
FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS,
Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "
The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.
Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.
THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following
SELECT BRANDS :—

		Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos ...	per box of 50	5	0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias ...	" 50	7	0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales ...	" 50	15	0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos ...	" 50	18	0
Do. do. Marcelina ...	" 50	18	0
Do. do. Delirios ...	" 25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	" 100	36	0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina..	" 25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del....	" 25	15	0

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.
AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for
FIFTY YEARS
and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ... Rs. 30.
SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ... Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ... From Rs. 70.
Gold ... From Rs. 350.
LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.
WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50 ; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.
CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

STUDS AND LINKS
GOLD-CASED.
STUDS AND LINKS
STERLING SILVER.
GOLD-CASED COLLAR, FRONT STUDS, and LINKS. LARGE CHOICE. Newest Patterns. Will last for Years. The Suite in Morocco Case, Lined with Velvet.
Rs. 6-8, Set.
STERLING Silver Collar, Front Studs, and Links. Newest Designs. Suite enclosed in Case as above.
Rs. 6-8, Set.
THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H.M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services :—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERERAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3 ; Second Seats Rs. 2 : Third Seats Re. 1.
Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

CALCUTTA ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION of PICTURES, and other Works of Art will OPEN on MONDAY, the 16th December, 1893, in the new Government Art Gallery, adjoining the Government School of Art, Chowringhee. All Exhibits must reach the Society, or its Calcutta Agents, on or before the 30th NOVEMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NEW DEBENTURES issued by the Company are NOW READY. Subscribers are therefore requested to pay in the amounts of their Subscriptions to the Undersigned at their Offices in Elphinstone Circle, and to receive the Debentures in exchange therefor.
By Order of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders,
J. MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, Maharani Ice Co., Ld.
Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1893, at 3 P.M., Notices to the following effect will be moved :—
1. By G. Geary, Esq., that Mr. Nanu N. Kothare be elected to the vacant seat on the Joint Schools' Committee.
2. By Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, Esq., that the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik be elected to the seat in question.
3. By Ditto that the Commissioner be requested to submit a report on the formation, &c., of a Museum of the Models of Sanitary Appliances for Bombay in connection with the Municipal Building.
4. By Ditto that the Commissioner be requested to add to the rules for the resuscitation of men suffering from asphyxia, from sewer gas poisoning, Laborde's method of resuscitation.
And 5. By Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to estimate the cost of lighting with electricity the top of the tower of the New Municipal Office, and that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction such outlay thereon as may be recommended by the Standing Committee.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 10th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARASHARAM JANARDHAN PATKAR, of Asiya Taluka, Devgadh Zilla, Ratnagiri, Hindoo, Deceased.

VENAYEK RAMCHUNDRA RAJADHYAKSHYA, the Surviving Executor according to the tenor of the will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 5th Day of October, 1893.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of RAGHUNATHJI PANDURANGJI SURVAY KHOT, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, Deceased.

MAHADEW RAGHUNATHJI SURVAY and MAKUND RAGHUNATHJI SURVAY, the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 5th Day of October, 1893.

MAHADEW RAGHUNATHJI SURVAY & MAKUND RAGHUNATHJI SURVAY, In person.

MITCHELL & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1893,
WITH A COMPLETE
NEW SEASON STOCK.
MITCHELL and Co.,
74, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 23424 OF 1890.

JOHN CAMPBELL and JOHN HEWSON, carrying on business as CAMPBELL and HEWSON, Architects and Engineers.....Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
HARIDAS COOVERJEE .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay, made in the above Suit on the 8th day of September, 1890, it was ordered that the Defendant, Haridas Cooverjee, should pay at the Office of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay Rs. 389-10-0 on or before the 16th day of September, 1890.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 27th day of June, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, All that piece or parcel of land formerly salt batty land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow standing thereon, situate and being at Grant Road, No. 1, near the Frere Over Bridge in the Registration sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,332 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. A-1385 and under New Survey No 7,836 and old survey No 198, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Grant Road Station, of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the West by a wall in common use of and belonging to the said property and that of Heerjibhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Pestonjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the North by the Foras Road, and on or towards the South by a passage on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid and which said Bungalow, hereditaments and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No 4, and are now assessed under No 2, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Jeremiah and are now in the occupation of Mahomedan Star Club.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 18th day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said abovenamed Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of previous executions and of this writ.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant, Haridas Cooverjee, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said abovenamed Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser ; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 9th Day of October, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs BROWN and MOIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RE THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SALE of the above Mills takes place THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 3 P.M., at our Office, No. 89, Medows Street.

NANU AND HORMASJEE,
Solicitors.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TWO ASSISTANT MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, WANTED. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, accustomed to Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon work. Applicants should submit Copies of testimonials by the 18th instant ; they should also furnish full particulars of experience and state the Salary expected.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 6th October, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CH. DE CAZANOVE, AVIZE
(Champagne).
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.

Vin Monarque.....	at Rs.	70	Per Doz.	Quarts.	
Carte Blanche	,,	,,	56	,,	,,
Carte Noire	,,	,,	49	,,	,,
Carte Bleue	,,	,,	43	,,	,,
Clos De Avize	,,	,,	36	,,	,,
Avize Mousseue....	,,	,,	35	,,	,,

Large Discounts allowed to the Trade, Clubs, and Messes.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY BANK, BANK ST.,
OR
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELLING OFF ! !
SELLING OFF ! !
FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.
FLOWER—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonettium, Nemophilia Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.
Price Re. One only for entire collection.
THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY, AHMEDNAGAR.
NOTE.—20 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE..... Re. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTES :
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TENTS of VARIOUS kinds FOR HIRE. Orders are now Registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Pails, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The well-known Fox-Terrier TWISTER, who has hunted for twelve months with Col. Sheringham's hounds at Belgaum and Poona. Age 19 months; quite sound. For further particulars apply to Owner Pte. J. REID, 'A' Company, 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, Belgaum.

WANTED, an ENGLISH or SWISS NURSE, for young Children. Must be Strong, and a good Needlewoman. Apply, stating references, to "K.' care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company,—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

TO LET.—AIRY BUNGALOW, with one Story, near Dadur Station, with a Compound and Garden, Apply to N. NUSSERWANJI, Broker, Share Bazar.

TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum ; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

FINE ROOM, in good situation, Bath Room, and every Accomodation TO LET. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Medows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 8 annas ; Shaving, 4 annas ; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. A Visit is Solicited.

BEST AMERICAN PERFUMES of different Varieties just Unpacked in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 2 oz. Bottles, each Re. 1, 1-8 and 2-8, respectively. If you want to Test the Perfumes pay a Visit to PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—Is now OPEN. It is the most Comfortable and by far the Best Situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL, well known, most Central, Close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is now OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. DE SOUZA'S well-served Table.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

AN English Gentleman who has been Educated in France and Germany, desires to GIVE PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Terms Moderate, and Excellent References. Apply to "Alpha," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—3, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette "Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WORLD TYPE-WRITER, easy to learn, always ready for use in Train, on Boardship or the Office Table. Price Rs. 50, in Walnut case.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; in the Mofussil postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Regt., 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. K. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co : and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 1 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Actioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M. in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE
Solicitors to the Trustees,

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS.
LARGE STOCKS BUNKER COAL are Available at Perim Island.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL distribution of the Assets of the Company at rate of Rupees Four per Share will be paid to registered Shareholders of the Company at Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates on and after the 28th Day of OCTOBER, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.

E. G. CABRAL,
Liquidator.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.
All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

PORT TRUST NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st OCTOBER, 1893, a TIME-BALL will be DROPPED every week day from the TOWER of the MAYO SAILORS' HOME at Noon.—Rangoon mean time 17 hours, 35 minutes, 20 seconds G. M. T. It will be hoisted close up, as preparatory, 5 minutes before.
Position of the Sailors' Home Tower Latitude 16°, 46' N., Longitude 96° 10' E.
When the Ball fails to drop at Noon it will be dropped one hour later.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, The 21st September, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on 30TH OCTOBER, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERBRIDGE on the Falkland Road.
Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application, and forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.
All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the Overbridge on the Falkland Road" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.
Government Paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *VIA* THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th October, 1893, the timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.
The following will be the new timing :—

Up Journey.			Down Journey.		
E.-I. RAILWAY.			G. I. P. RAILWAY.		
Calcutta	D.	5 54	Bombay	D.	7 30
Asansol	A.	13 4	B.-N. RAILWAY.		
B.-N. RAILWAY.			Nagpur	A.	7 0
Asansol	D.	13 45	Do.	D.	7 30
Purulia	A.	16 5	Bilaspur	A.	18 41
Chakardharpur	A.	19 15	Chakardharpur	A.	5 43
Bilaspur	A.	6 42	Purulia	A.	9 20
Nagpur	A.	10 35	E.-I. RAILWAY.		
G. I. P. RAILWAY.			Asansol	A.	11 38
Bombay	A.	20 15	Do.	D.	12 28
			Calcutta	A.	19 40

MIXED TRAINS.

The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jharsuguda :—

Asansol	Dep.	22 30
Purulia	Arr.	3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr.	9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr.	21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee :—

	First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur ..... Dep.	10 9	19 40
Kamptee ..... Arr.	10 29	20 0
	First Train.	Second Train.
Kamptee ..... Dep.	9 10	17 0
Nagpur ..... Arr.	9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings see Time Tables.

A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Erection of BUILDINGS for the Undersigned will be received up to 4 o'clock Afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th October, 1893, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 31, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).
Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the Architects of the Undersigned, Messrs. S. and M. N. Chandabhoy, M. S. A., Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Copies of form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each Set.
The Undersigned does not Bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RUSTOMJEE N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 30th September, 1893.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1893, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893.
To declare a Dividend,
To Elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th September, 1893.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday, the 2nd, to Thursday, the 12th October, 1893 (both days inclusive).

INDIAN INDUSTRY ;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. T ACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to .....£3,591,798.
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£1,936,495.
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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports and Golf.
Entertainment, Connaught Club, Colaba, 9 p.m.
Sale of Albert Edward Mills, Nanu and Hormusji's Offices, Medows Street, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Huzara (s), and Nuddea (s), from Calcutta ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Sirdhana (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—City of Dundee (s), for Liverpool ; and Chupra (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Dundee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Sirdhana entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-30 p.m., sharp.

THE 5TH INFANTRY BAND.—The band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Cooperage Bandstand this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Le Seyne will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 P.M., to-morrow, the 12th instant.

AN INSANE MAHOMEDAN.—Kurrad Buddoo, a Mahomedan insane who was found wandering aboutPokmuda Street, on Saturday last, was, after being examined by Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, sent to the Lunatic Asylum, at Colaba.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September, was 3,678 ; daily average, 123 ; total of new admissions, 1,520 ; number of children vaccinated, 40 ; new admissions. Parsees, 859 ; Hindus, 614 ; and other castes, 147.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Tatia Ramji, a groom in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, was, on Monday last, grooming a horse in the Company's stables at Parel Road, when he was kicked by the animal over his left eye, and fracturing one of the bones. The groom was sent to the J. J. Hospital.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,305; of these 295 were new admissions, consisting of 137 males, 76 females, and 82 children. The average daily attendance was 43·50. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 58.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of September last, there were 107 bullocks, 31 horses, and 2 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 71 bullocks, 16 horses, and 10 dogs were admitted, and 55 bullocks, 21 horses, and 4 dogs discharged eight cases among bullocks, three among horses, and three among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At 7 o'clock yesterday evening, one Premji Ramji, a muccadum, residing at Mint Road, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a large knife. It appears that Premji was, for some times past, suffering from fever, and yesterday evening, while in a state of delirium from fever, he took up a large knife and inflicted several wounds on the neck and throat. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS AND A CART.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Ramya Yesoo, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of two bullocks and one cart, of the collective value of Rs. 150, the property of Raghoonath Jairam, a cart driver, residing at Parel. On Monday last, the complainant missed his bullocks and cart from a shed, and while making inquiries, he saw the accused driving along with the same bullocks and cart. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT APOLLO STREET.—Mr. C.W. Freeses, the director of the Holland and Bombay Trading Company has made a report to the police, that between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, some one effected an entrance in his office, at Apollo Street, through a fan light aperture, over the door, and stole therefrom twenty-seven metal watches,some shirts, and a quantity of clothes, of the collective value of Rs. 405. The thief after securing the property, appears to have left the premises by a back door, which opens into a staircase eading to a back gully.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 2,599 patients were treated in the month of September last. Amongst them 2,072 were Hindus, 521 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, and 5 Christians. Of the Hindus who were273 were from Punchvati,1,364 from Nasik,and 435 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 502 were from Nasik and 19 from adjacent villages, only 1 Parsee from Nasik, and of the Christians, 1 from Nasik, and 4 from other villages, seventeen minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

A HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Shunker Bundoo, a notorious character, was charged at the instance of Constable Butfoy, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of one copper *handa*, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to Khima Tulka, a grain-dealer, keeping his shop at Cammateepura 13th Lane. At half-past ten o'clock, on Monday morning, the complainant was sitting in his shop, cleaning some rice, when the accused came up and seeing the complainant engaged, walked away with the copper chatty which was lying there. A neighbour, who saw the accused committing the theft, immediately informed the complainant, who gave chase to the accused, and had him arrested. The accused, who had once been in the Reformatory and once in jail, for similar offences, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigoro us imprisonment.

DEMANDING A PEG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Devi Bapu was charged with extortion and using force against Mugan Ranchod, a tea and coffee shop-keeper, at Pattuckwady. The accused went to the complainant's shop and demanded a peg, but when the shop-keeper said he was not a vendor of liquor, the accused asked twelve annas from to buy liquor from elsewhere, and satisfy his want. The complainant refused to comply with this demand, and the accused thereupon threatened him to use force, and kill him if he did not give him twelve annas. The complainant even then declined and the accused began breaking down and damaging all the articles in the shop. He also assaulted the complainant. A police sepoy came up on the scene, but the accused struck him, when another police sepoy was called to his assistance. The two sepoys took the accused in custody. The defence was that the accused was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing. There were several previous convictions against the accused, who was this time convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of Sept., 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

			Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	Line	Up		1	I 227001
"	"	"		1	I 217276
			Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green	"	Down		2	C476804
Yellow	"	"		2	C452814
Red	"	Up		1½	C264664
"	"	Down		1½	C095102
Special	"	"		1	K147297
"	"	"		1	K053891
"	"	Up		1	I 220746
"	"	"		1	I 165853
Yellow	"	Down		1	G168201
Brown	"	"		1	F538712
Red	"	"		1	D445802
Special	"	"		½	D386715
Lavender	"	Up		½	C544472
"	"	Down		½	C502244
Yellow	"	"		½	C327681

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Alpine, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur CURSETJI MANECKJI, Acting Chief Judge.)

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST THE HALALCORE TAX.

YESHWANTRAO KHANDERAO VIJAYKER VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

This was an appeal, preferred by the appellant against the Municipal Assessment, levied against his property, situated in Clive Street, outside the Fort, Mr. Khanderao Moroji appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Barder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the respondent, the Municipal Commissioner.

The Acting Chief Judge, in delivering judgment said: This is an appeal, under Section 217 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 against halalcore tax, amounting to Rs. 11-5-3, levied by the respondent in respect of certain premises, situated at Clive Street outside the Fort, being Ward Nos. 5307 and 5304. The facts of the case are as under, and the same are, I believe, undisputed. The said premises are used as a godown, &c., occupied by the appellant's tenants or servants, who worked there,or frequent the same during the day only; the premises being closed at night. No excrementitious and polluted matter, such as is referred to in Sections 140 and 142 of the Bombay Municipal Act, is accumulated or deposited on the said premises. There is no privy, water-closet, &c., on the same. No public latrines or urinals are erected anywhere near the said premises, such as could be used by the plaintiff's tenants,servants, and customers occupying or frequenting the said premises. There are, however, privies, latrines, and urinals, situated about three hundred yards or so to the north of these premises, the same are on the property of the Port Trust, which adjoins Clive Street, and are such as the persons occupying, using, or frequenting the said premises, could conveniently use. It is true the appellant's attorney at the hearing of this appeal, contended that such persons did not use the said privies, &c., so situated as aforesaid ; but it is not averred that they could not be conveniently used, or that there was any let or hindrance tothe use of the same by such persons, if they were so minded ; or that there were any other privies, &c., there, which in fact such persons did use. When replying to the respondent's letter (Ex. No. 2)the appellant takes no such objection and cites no evidence whatever in support of this contention. I think, therefore, that I am justified in finding that the privies, &c., so situated on the adjoining Port Trust property, are such as could be so used as aforesaid, and it is highly probable that the same are so used. On the 13th December the respondent served the appellant with the notice, required by clause 2, Section 248, of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, directing that no separate privy or urinal accommodation was necessary on the appellant's said premises. The tax appealed against was thereafter levied and the parties are now in Court. On these facts the only question for disposal by the Court is, is the tax in question legally levied ? The appellant contends that the mere facts of the notice under Section 248,clause 2, is not sufficient to render the premises liable to the tax : that is to say, the said premises must already have been liable to be taxed before or irrespective of the issue of such notice; and that the premises were not so liable. He relies on a decision of the High Court on a reference from this Court, reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th March, 1892. That report, I find, is somewhat defective. The case there referred, is, I believe, the same as Municipal appeal No. 7 of 1890, Goverdhandass Goculdass Tejpal *vs.* the Municipal Commissioner. Carefully considering the proceedings in that case from the records of this Court, I find that that case does not dispose of or support the appellant's contention as above stated. In that appeal the questions at first referred were different, viz., whether the Commissioner's opinion contemplated in Section 142 (2) was conclusive and final ; secondly, as to what was the meaning of the words " excrementitious and polluted matter ;" and, thirdly, as to the effect or force of the word " may " in Section 138 (2). The Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. J. Farran decided that reference and held that the Commissioner's opinion was conclusive ; that " excrementitious, &c.," meant such matter emanating from privies, urinals, and cesspools and not " excrementitious and polluted matter " generally, and, lastly, that the word " may " was to be construed as " shall." There was a second reference in the same appeal, when a further and somewhat hypothetical question was referred, viz., whether ih views of the fact then appearing, the halalcore tax can be levied under Section 142 (3), without regard to the question whether or not there is, in fact, on the premises any water-closet, &c. ? On such second reference the High Court directed this Court to take further evidence and to report, if the circumstances had occurred, which under Section 248 (2) and Section 142 (3), would give rise to the question last above stated. On taking further evidence, Mr. Hart (then Chief Judge) reported that there was no water-closet, privy, &c., used in common by the occupiers of the premises then in question, and of one or more other premises, which were or may in the opinion of the Commissioner be so used, &c., and that the notice required by Section 142 (3) had not been issued till after the filing of that appeal. The High Court on this found that as the circumstances contemplated by the sections above stated, did not exist, the direction of the Commissioner was nugatory and left this Court to act on its own findings. As there is no authentic report of that case, I have noted it here somewhat minutely to show that the facts and circumstances there were different to the facts as above stated by me in this appeal, that the decision in that case does not favour the views contended for here, and that therefore it does not apply. It may be gathered from the decision in that case that the direction or notice contemplated by Section 142 (3) would be of no avail to fix the tax on any premises, if the circumstances mentioned in Section 248 (2), did not exist. In order to arrive at a correct conclusion on the question now before us, viz., whether the tax appealed against has been legally levied it is necessary to consider how Clause 3, Section 142 is to be construed. Now in Municipal Act No. 41 of 1891, the contention of the appellant there was the same as that now put forward, that is to say, where on the premises there was no privy, cesspool, &c., and consequently no accumulation of excrementitious and polluted matter, such premises are not liable to the halalcore tax, notwithstanding the Commissioner's directions under Section 248 (2). The point of this contention turned on the construction of Clause 3 as aforesaid. In that case also the Municipal Act 7 of 1890, above noted, and relied on by the appellant, and the question (*inter alia*) was referred to the High Court. The Honourable the Chief Justice in disposing of that reference states :—" Lastly the 3rd clause provides for the premises being liable to the tax in a certain case even where there is no privy, water-closet, &c., on the premises. The object of the clause, it cannot be doubted, was to secure the Municipal revenue against the loss of halalcore-tax, which would be otherwise incurred when the Municipal Commissioner in the exercise of the discretion, given him by Clause 2,Section 248, might think it unnecessary to require the owner of two or more premises to construct separate privies, water-closet,&c. It is plain therefore that the appellant's contention that the halalcore tax would not be levied because there is no water-closet, &c., actually on the premises, as required by sub-clauses *a* and *b*, would render the 3rd clause of Section 142 entirely nugatory. It is, therefore not a construction, of the section to be adopted, if any other construction, which will effect the object of the Act can fairly be placed on the language of the clause." After holding that clauses 1 and 2 of Section 248 must be read together, and that if no action is taken under the latter, the former casts on the Municipal Commissioner the duty, without leaving him any discretion, to require owners to provide separate privy, &c. accommodation and that such accommodation would have to be provided " but " for the Municipal Commissioner giving the direction under clause 2, Section 248, his Lordship goes on to hold that such being the effect of the word " but," the clause in question may, we think, without straining the language, and so as to effect the object, which the legislature must have had in view to construe as making the premises liable in the state in which it is to be presumed, they would be if the direction had not been given. This authoritative decision, which the Court is bound to follow, fully disposes of the contention, as above stated, of the appellant in the present case. The only other point that remains now for disposal is whether the latrines, &c., situated on the Port Trust property, as above stated and found by me to be such as the appellant's people occupying the premises in question could conveniently use, are such as to come within the terms of clause 2, Section 248 ? In Municipal appeal 34 of 1891 it has been held by the High Court on reference that public latrines and urinals are not such as would come within the purview of the said clause. Subsequent to this, however, in Municipal Appeal No. 73 of 1892, (disposed of only in June last) it is decided that latrine, &c., provided by the Port Trust on their property, to which the public have access on sufferance, are not public latrines, &c. and would come within the clause in question. Following these decisions I hold that the tax appealed against is legally levied, and I accordingly dismiss this appeal. Appeal dismissed. The appellant to pay respondent Rs. 51 for professional costs.

AN attempt is said to have been made to wreck the train in which the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Hungarian Ministers were travelling, on Sept. 11, near Boszeg, where the population is Roumanian.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR AN ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY VS. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiff claimed from the defendant-company Rs. 3,00,000 as damages for their having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff on a charge of cheating before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and then in the Sessions of the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant-company.

Further evidence for the plaintiff was called to-day.

In reply to Mr. Inverarity, the plaintiff said that he made a statement when he was tried at the Sessions. The statement was read out by Mr. Inverarity, and plaintiff being asked if it was correct, replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Inverarity : You yesterday said that you had no conversation with Mr. Symington ; now is that, or the statement made by you at the Sessions correct ?

Mr. Lang objected to the question being put to the plaintiff on the ground that the plaintiff had already been cross-examined and re-examined.

His Lordship having allowed the question, the plaintiff replied that he was only asked to sign the document by Mr. Symington, which he did.

Mr. Inverarity : What income-tax did you pay in 1889 ?—About Rs. 80.

What income-tax did you pay in 1890 ?—The same.

You have never paid more than Rs. 80 ?—I do not think so.

You give a return to the Income Tax Collector of your profits ?—I was not asked any.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—The misrepresentation alluded to in my statement before the Sessions Court meant misrepresentation regarding the policy of Rs. 40,000. The Rs. 20,000 policy was a mistake.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the Court, said that the first point to be considered was to what extent the company was liable. The company was not liable for the prosecution, their liability beginning only when they came to know of the proceedings instituted. It was for the plaintiff to show that the defendants had no reasonable or probable cause to institute the proceedings. Mr. Symington would be called to give evidence, and the learned counsel would then be in a position to prove that the story of the plaintiff was directly contrary to what actually took place at the time in question. The other side must show that there was malice in fact in respect of the individual against whom proceedings had been taken. It was a bold thing to say that a company like the Queen Insurance Company, which was registered in England, was actuated by malice in instituting the proceedings. The learned counsel cited several English cases on the point, and proceeded to remark that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove the essential point that the company was liable for damages. The next question to be considered by the Court was, at what point the company could be made liable. They were not liable for anything before they became aware of the proceedings. Mr. Symington had no authority to institute malicious prosecution on behalf of the company. On the other hand, it would be proved by documentary evidence that Mr. Symington had no authority to institute any malicious prosecution against an individual, so as to bind the company and make them liable for damages. The facts before the company were that their agent had sworn to a particular state of facts, and the Magistrate was to deal with them.

His Lordship asked if the correspondence from the agent had been put in ?

Mr. Inverarity replied that the whole of the correspondence had not been put in. It would appear from the correspondence that the agent was not acting with malice in the institution of the proceedings. Mr. Symington laid the information without communicating with the board, and it was brought to the notice of the local board on the 13th June. What Mr. Symington said was in fact true, or what he belived to be true. The company in England did not receive any information about it until a later time. The first information they received was by a letter of the 6th June. The last thing an insurance company would do was to go to court in respect of a claim. The learned counsel intended to put in letters from the agent for the purpose of proving the intention of the defendant in instituting the proceedings.

Mr. Lang submitted that the letters we irrelevant and could not be put in as evidence. The company was bound by the action of the agent.

His Lordship remarked that the correspondence was relevant for the purpose of showing any reasonable or probable cause for instituting the proceedings.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said that the letters negatived the idea of malice. They showed that an attempt had been made to induce the defendant to prosecute the plaintiff for incendiarism, but that the evidence to support that charge was not found sufficient. The defendant found a corroboration from independent sources of the story told by Naoroji, the dismissed servant of the plaintiff. They found several bales of white worsted in another godown, which the plaintiff had assured them were destroyed by the fire in his shop. If that statement could be proved as true according to information given by Naoroji, it would materially support the defendant's case in this, as well as in other particulars. After going through the correspondence, Mr. Inverarity said nobody could state it showed malice on the part either of Mr. Symington or the company, which latter, as is usually the case, was most reluctant to prosecute the plaintiff. But the plaintiff's procedure forced them to go into court. Their charge was that the plaintiff intentionally deceived them into the belief that, at the time of their fire, he had no goods in any other godowns except the Prince's Dock godown. The circumstances under which the claim was first made were these :—The plaintiff produced two invoice books and made a claim for Rs. 48,000, and claimed invoice value. He at first said that he had only two invoice books. Ultimately an arrangement was come to on the 6th, that the plaintiff was to receive Rs. 40,000 on the condition of giving up all claim for salvage. On the 12th, Mr. Symington wrote that he heard that the plaintiff had other godowns at the time of the fire, and Messrs. Lidbetter and Young replied that they were quite ignorant of the fact that the plaintiff had other godowns in the city, and advising that the payment of the Rs. 40,000 should be stopped. Mr. Symington sent for the plaintiff, who assured him that he had no other godowns except the one at the Prince's Dock, and that he had not insured with other companies. A cheque was prepared, but before paying it the next day, Mr. Symington again asked him, and the plaintiff again assured him that he had no goods and no other godowns. The story told by the plaintiff in the Sessions Court was quite inconsistent with the story he told here. At the Sessions Court, he admitted that Mr. Symington did ask him about the other godowns. Plaintiff's statement here was improbable upon the face of it ; and was in direct contradiction of his other statement. Mr. Symington paid the cheque under the belief that the plaintiff's declaration was correct. The plaintiff wrote and understood English, although he spoke broken English. His statement could not be accepted that he did not understand the contents of the declaration. The statement made by Naorojee, the dismissed servant, was intended for another purpose, namely, for charging the plaintiff with arson. That statement was to the effect that the plaintiff had only Rs. 15,000 worth of goods in the Esri godown, and that the great bulk of the goods had been removed to other godowns. When questioned by Mr. Symington about these matters, the plaintiff stood upon his dignity and gave no explanation whatever. The plaintiff had heard that criminal proceedings were to betaken against him. Why did he not go, then, to Mr. Symington and tell him at once that he had made a mistake, and that he had signed the declaration under a misimpression ? It was sufficient for the defendants to justify their proceedings by the fact that the magistrate thought there was a prima facie case, and that two judges of the High Court saw no reason to interfere with his decision. The learned counsel cited English cases in support of this contention. As to the damages, Mr. Inverarity said the outrageously high amount he claimed, showed what manner of man the plaintiff was. He had not got his bill of costs taxed, and had paid Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen excessively high charges, into the fairness of which they could not enquire, because those charges had not been taxed. The plaintiff had grossly exaggerated his profits. It was in evidence that some of his goods could not be sold for three years and a half. The learned counsel thought, the court would not hesitatle to accept Mr. Symington's statement of the circumstances, under which he paid the plaintiff the cheque for Rs. 40,000 ; and that the suit would be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Inverarity said that, with the consent of his learned friend, he would put in the evidence of Mr. Symington, who on a former occasion was examined " de bene esse," which would save the time of the court. He would call Mr. Symington to put him a few special questions.

Mr. Russell here read the " de bene esse " examiation of Mr. Symington, which occupied the court till the rising until to-morrow (Tuesday).

A MEMORIAL tablet is to be erected to the memory of Peter the Great, and it is suggested that cheers for the Russian sailors shall be given in the Russian tongue. Even the wine merchants are sending to Paris free hampers of their best vintages for a big banquet to the officers of the Russian squadron. It is proposed to invite the Russian officers and sailors to a fete in the great gallery of the Palace of Versailles, where the unity of the German Empire was proclaimed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE " cinderella " dance, given by this corps, in their Nesbit Road head-quarters, last Saturday night, proved a great success from every point of view. The large drill hall was tastefully decorated, and well lighted, and the several rows of punkahs, which were kept going all through the dance, damped to a great extent the heat of the room. The floor cloth coupled with the excellent music made dancing all the more enjoyable. The light refreshments provided for the ladies by Mr. H. Hiscocks a member of the Corps, were excellent and gave general satisfaction. The large well-lighted shamiana, erected in front of the 9-inch gun, and the matted path leading to it, with the Chinese lanterns swinging gaily from the trees presented a fairy-land appearance. The dance commenced at 8-30, and when the seventh dance had been reached a temporary stoppage was made, when Major Roughton was asked to present to Sergeant J. J. Marsland a small token of esteem from the members of No. 2 Company. In complying with the request Major Roughton addressed those present, and said he had been asked to perform a pleasing little ceremony. Sergeant Marsland who was the senior Sergeant of No. 2 Company, had worked strenuously in the interest of the Company, and it was due mainly to his untiring energy that the company had attained its present strength. Sergeant Marsland had worked hard since No. 2 company had been started, and had won last season the chief prize which was offered in the Corps. Continuing, Major Roughton made a few remarks in which he called upon the ladies who were present, many of whom were the better halves of members of the Corps, and some, he supposed, were soon to become better halves—not to prevent their husbands from attending their drills. It was, indeed, hard for them to have to go to drill on days when the ladies of the house expected them to take them out, but they all knew that their husbands were not Volunteers in name only, but that they would be called upon to protect them in time of need, when that day should come. Proceeding further, the popular Commandant said that he could not finish without saying a few words about a departed member of the corps—Sergeant N. Kanale. He had proved by his energy and zeal what one man was capable of effecting, and he, Major Roughton, felt sure that the Volunteer Artillery would mourn his loss. Returning to the original point the Major once more referred to the services rendered by Sergeant Marsland, and the present which he saw before him was ample proof of the esteem in which Sergeant Marsland was held by the members of No. 2 Company. He congratulated Sergeant Marsland not only on his good fortune, but also on his festive day, that day being his birthday, and wished him many happy returns Miss Roughton—who was placed on a small table with the present—here presented it to Sergeant Marsland.

The present, a tantalus liquor frame, with two cut-glass bottles, was the outcome of a subscription raised by the members of No. 2 Company,and bore the inscription :—

" Presented to Sergeant J. J. Marsland as a " wee " token of esteem by the members of No 2 Company, B. V. A., 7th October, 1893."

After having received the present, Sergeant Marsland thanked Major Roughton, and Miss Roughton, and the members of the company, who heartily congratulated him, and sang " For he's a jolly good fellow."

Dancing was again reumed, and kept up till nearly 12 o'clock when the singing of the National Anthem concluded the cinderella.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A VERY interesting cricket match was played on the British Battery cricket ground between an eleven of the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club and the eleven of the 26th Field Battery Cricket Club on Sunday, the 8th instant, resulting in a win for the Nagar Parsee by 9 wickets and 2 runs. The scores for Nagar Parsees were 51 and 17 for one wicket down, and for the 26th Field Battery Cricket Club 15 and 50, respectively. The chief feature of the game was the batting of Mr. Kaikushro Sarosh Eranee who knocked up 19 runs, and in the second innings Mr. Bomonshaw Dhanjishaw who played well for 13 runs ; Mr. Mee being the top-scorer for the visitors, he having obtained 4 runs. The bowling of Messrs. Baboo, Shaik Ahmed, and Cursetji Aderji were very splendid. Shaik Ahmed played a bat-trick, he having taken successively 3 wickets in the second over. The batting and fielding of the Parsees were very good indeed. Subjoined are the scores :—

NAGAR PARSEE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Kaikoshroo Sarosh Erani, b Mee	13	to bat.	
Bomonshaw D Nagarvala, b Mee	2	not out	13
C Master, b Mee	2	b Mee	1
Erachshaw Sorabji, (capt), b Cumeridge	5	to bat.	
Behramji Aderji Nanavati, st b Mee	8	not out	1
Cursetji Aderji Nagarvala, b Mee	5		
Baboo, c Poyzer, b Mee	1		
Shaik Ahmed, c Poyzer, b Mee.	1	} to bat.	
Gunpat, b Brickwell	0		
Shaik Yoosuff, b Mee	0		
Darabshaw Edulji, not out	0		
Extras	8	Extras	2
Total	51	Total	17

26TH FIELD BATTERY C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Poyzer, b Baboo	0	b Baboo	0
Whiley, c Erachshaw, b Ahmed	0	c Eranee, b Cursetjee	13
Brown, c Yoosuff, b Ahmed	2	b Baboo	0
Vigger, c Ahmed, b Baboo	0	not out	1
Mee, c Bomonshaw, b Ahmed	4	b Baboo	11
Sergt Cumeridge, b Ahmed	0	b Cursetji	3
Hunt, c Bomonshaw, b Ahmed,	0	b Baboo	3
Sergt Bradley, b Ahmed	4	b Baboo	6
Hicks, c Master, b Baboo	0	b Baboo	0
Timm, b Baboo	0	b Baboo	1
Bricknell, not out	3	b Baboo	1
Extra	1	Extras	8
Total	15	Total	50

MARINE BATTALION VS. THANA GYMKHANA.

A match was played on the Marine Battalion ground on Saturday. The scores were as follows :—

MARINE BATTALION.

Pte Shair Khan, c Shephard, b Raja	44
Boy Gennak, c Bundy, b Raja	4
Pte Shaik Ebram, not out	56
Lieut Creagh, not out	15
Mr Scott }	
Lieut Cassels }	
Boy Gondnak }	
Lieut-Col Forjett }	did not bat.
Pte Kalnak }	
Surg-Maj Burroughs }	
Boy Sonmehter }	
Pte Ganmehter }	
Extras	22
Total	141

THANA GYMKHANA.

Dunstorville, b Gondnak	4
Olivea, c Creagh, b Shaik Ebram	12
Bundy, c Gennak, b Shaik Ebram	3
Orr, not out	12
Raja (senior), l-b-w, b Shair Khan	20
Chowpal, not out	6
Sinclair }	
Greathed }	
Raja (junior) }	To bat.
Shephard }	
Biso }	
Darawalla }	
Extras	12
Total	69

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SILVER spoon competitions were fired off on Saturday afternoon, at Colaba. The distances being 200 and 300 yards. The afternoon was one of the best experienced this season and some really excellent scores were made at both distances. Members are reminded that the monsoon season is nearly at an end, and all those competing for the Aggregate Prizes should make an effort to be present on Saturday, the 21st instant. The following scores were made :—

200 Yards.	Score.
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	43a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	40b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	40c
Lce-Corpl J Harbotile, Bo Vol Rifles	40d
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	38d
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	37
Vol J Minness, G I P Ry Vols	34
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	32
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P Ry Vols	31
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Bandmaster J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	29
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl A C Scott, G I P Ry Vols	24
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	retired

(a) handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; (b) Winner of 1st spoon ; (c) handicapped 3 points ; (d) handicapped 6 points.

300 Yards.	
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P Ry Vols	40a
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	39b
Vol J Minness, G I P Ry Vols	38c
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	37d
Vol J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	37e
Bandmaster J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	36e
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	33
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	29
Corpl A C Scott, G I P Ry Vols	26
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	retired
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	retired

(a) winner of 1st spoon ; (b) handicapped 9 points ; (c) handicapped 3 points winner of 2nd spoon ; (d) handicapped 6 points ; (e) handicapped 3 points.

THE St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* describes the reports of movements of Russian troops in Central Asia and the alleged aggressive schemes of Russia in relation to Herat as totally false.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Shirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (26th September), with a cargo of rice and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain M D Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (10th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Cr's s s Nuddea. 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (17th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Dr. Ghose, and Mr Keoghas cabin and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo snd the following passengers :—Lieut Hagginson, Mrs McArthur Mrs and Miss Walshe and 203 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G V Gayatardi, Captain J R K Bireh, Mr and Mrs C H Woods, one lady, and four children and 88 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—OCTOBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	Antwerp, &c	15-10	F Muir
E	Braunfels	1923	Teggo	Hamburg	12-10	Glade &Co
F	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	12-10	A Simeon
G	Sir Lamont	886	Brebner	Mauritius	12-10	V Ebrahim
K	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Bhownugar	10-10	Shprd &Co
N	Altmore	1297	Watson	Not fixed		T Morrison &Co

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvi	10-10 Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Keyzer	C. Mandvi	12-10 Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Skerryvore	2200	Chandler	London	18-10	J Mackintosh
3	R. Rubattino	3944	Marsoilles & Genoa		19-10	Barboro
4	Sutra	1416	Senate	China	12-10	Barboro
5	Ravenna	1915	Browne	China	18-10	P & O Co
6	Sirdhana	2955	Black	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
27	Tannadice	1408	Habelcot	Not fixed		H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

R I M S Lawrence	9275	19-10		Indian Marine
S S Tadri	61	tons		Shepherd & Co
" Karli	69	tons		Shepherd & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Huzara s	Blott	Calcutta, Sept 10.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi, Oct 7.
	Sirdhana s	Black	Rangoon, Sept 25.
	Nuddea s	Cave	Calcutta, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	City of Dundee s	Halley	Liverpool.
	Chupra s	Hill	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Russell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi via K. Coast,

The steamer Ravenna, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Chanda s	Plommer	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
	Altmore s	Watson	London.
30	Karagola

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 28, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

1 case satin checks and stripes.
1 „ white brocades.
1 „ white jacconets.
2 „ muslin.
2 „ coloured bordered scarves.
2 bales Turkey-red twist.
On account of the concerned—
200 cases I. C. W. W. tin plates.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 11, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, NEXT TO THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S LEATHER FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises:—

All that Government leasehold land, with messuages, tenements, sheds, &c., situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,872 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by public road, called Dharavi Road, on the west by the sea, on the north by Sion Fort, and on the south by Government land, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HAYNES ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Purbhooram Jeevanram Wahed, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated the 13th May and 23rd August, 1889, respectively, and on account and at the risk Atmaram Madhowjee, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Haynes Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 7,830 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 277, 95, 314, and Collector's new No. 1220, and old survey No. 1, and new Survey No. 3151, and bounded on the west by the said Haynes Road, on the east by the land belonging to Soondar Bhowjee, on the south by the house and land of Cassum Sulleman, and on the north by the land of Baboo Hurjee.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay Arab horse, about 14, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 country-bred chesnut pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES OF GLASWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

11 cases plain and engraved glassware, consisting of liqueur, wine, port, sherry, and champagne glasses, wine and water tumblers, pint and half-pint tumblers, soda water tumblers of various patterns.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, couches, glass-door book-case, writing tables with pigeon holes, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, almyras, wardrobes, 1 and 4 lights hanging kerosine lamps, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE-CRUSHING MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, two bone-crushers and a disintegrator, together with a large teakwood corrugated iron shed, coal tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanized sheets, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Varjevandass Madowdass's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dinning and bed rooms, of the best make and workmanship, covered in silk tapestry and fabrics of the finest quality, superb and most elegant electroplated ware, very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, a nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, one handsome strong English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinross," a handsome strong E. H. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut wale horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 14-2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c, &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 11, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and substantial Vimbridge and Robert pattern black and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture made to order, sewing machine on stand, by Singer, mahogany square piano, firstrate marble clock, rich old satsuma jars, single and double almiras, also rich open carved blackwood furniture, Hinks's lamps, etc., the property of C. BOWHILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARDIFF COAL.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

About 500 tons of Cardiff coal ex s s "Saint Pancras," and damaged by fire.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the executor of the will of the late Haji Jan Begum the following jewellery, viz.:—

Gold ornaments, called chital, vara bangles, tavid, pootli, har, hardi, rings, watches, &c., jewellery consisting of dammi, diamond, emerald, ruby and catseye rings, tavid, necklace, bracelets, earrings, and 4 emeralds, silver ware, &c., consisting of snuff boxes, hooks, chilum, bangles, chains and coins, amber and coral beads, salt cellars, candlesticks, spoons and forks, brass table ornaments, work-box, cashmere shawl, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD JAMLEE MOHOLLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jewraj Haridas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Luximibai, widow of the late Cutchra Dosse, in pursuance of the power of the sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of November, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 6th day of October, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Old Jamlee Moholla Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 919, new No 6059, old Survey No 731, and new Survey No. 283, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1465, and Street Nos. 31-30, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that by the house of Calee Dhurma Boobia, on the west by the public road, called Jamlee Moholla Street, and beyond that by the house of Dhungar Manajee Rambhajee, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the temple of Shree Mahadev, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the house of Dhangar Sivram Santoo, and by the house of Colee Bhavan Pema, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Luximibai, widow, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Muljee and Nagavji, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, next to the New Great Eastern Mills, the valuable and handsome open-carved blackwood and English-made household furniture, English pier classes, 1, 3 and 6 light hanging Argand lamps, wall shades by Nash, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, Musical box of eight airs, playing full an hour, first-rate cottage piano with patent French check action by Fred. Oetzman and Sons, English-built brougham by Kesterton, a set of nearly new Englishpatent leather, German silver-mounted single harness, flower pots, &c., the property of EDULJEE MANECKJEE VAKHARIA, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 11, 1893.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 16th October, 1893, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Ganeshkhind, 5th October, 1893.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.
MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN who desire to Subscribe to this Fund are requested to intimate the same to any of the Secretaries and to pay their Subscriptions to the account of the TELANG MEMORIAL FUND, at the Bank of Bombay, or to the Treasurer.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

HURKISONDAS NARROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Charzers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling. Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening quoted Consols and Indian Sterling Loan both unchanged, at 98⅛, and 102½, respectively. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced 1/8 per cent., to 1 3/8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2 per cent. The price of Silver was unaltered at 33 7/8d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher, at £65 11-16. In New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 73¼ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having declined half a cent, to 4·84¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was put up 1-16d., to 1s. 2 7-8d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·20.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38s. 6d. per 416 lbs. c.i.f., shipment to Havre in April-May, there having been buyers at this price, which had actually been paid.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unaltered, at 4 5/8d. per lb.; and prices of all other ready Cotton were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 33-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 9-16d. for February-March. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Upland Cotton remained at 8 3/8 cents per lb.; but January Futures were 11 points lower, at 8·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales; and the figures for the new season now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts.	52,000	50,000	74,000
Two days' do. ...	89,000	84,000	120,000
Since 1st September...	652,000	676,000	1,148,000

In our local market for the staple to-day the feeling has been quiet, and business upon a small scale; prices, however, being still unchanged. Exporters have brought nothing whatever; and the Mills have taken 825 bales, consisting of 200 bales each of Palitana, at Rs. 204; Broach, at Rs. 211; and Julgaum, at Rs. 178; 100 Morvi, at Rs. 196; 75 Billkha, at Rs. 198; and 50 Anjari, at Rs. 195-7 per candy.

WHEAT.—The export demand for this staple shows no increase, and a small business is reported again to-day in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS also have been quiet in tone, but with a moderate business passing. *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined about half an anna per cent., and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-12-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-6-0	„
Do. Red do.....	„ 6-1-0 to „ 6-2-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,093	bales.
Wheat	16,997	cwts.
Linseed	11,437	„
Rapeseed	3,655	„
Gingelly	4,539	„
Poppyseed	2,410	„
Castorseed	5,030	„
Rice	4,038	„

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much enquiry for tonnage, and no fresh business to speak of has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE has again been quiet to-day, but firm nevertheless at 1s. 3 1-16 Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 3-32d. Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for October delivery, one buyer naming 1s. 3 3-16d. for the mail for Credits; but with little or no ready exchange business going on yet. Merchants' Bills remain temporarily scarce. Calcutta opened at the same rates as those current here for Bank remittance, and 1-32 to 1-16d. higher for Credits; but, before the close, later advices quoted 1-32d. higher, all round, than opening rates. Locally, there has not been much doing to-day, only a moderate amount of Mercantile Paper having been placed; and for Bank Telegraphic we have heard of 1s. 3 3-32d. being done, for transfer from the middle of November, and some ready demand at 1s. 3 1/8d., the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·59½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has recovered to-day about 1/8 per cent. of the previous decline in Fours, an advance, on opening at 105 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, having become 105 1-16, and 104 7/8 respectively, which were the closing quotations. 98 was quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan during a part of the day, and it has been stated that there were many sellers in Calcutta; but 98⅛ was the final price.

SHARES remain dull and neglected, and the only changes in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip to-day are a decline of Rs. 15 in Khatao Mucconji; and an advance of Rs. 10 each in Indian Manufacturing, and Jivraz Balloo; and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Re. 1¼, to Rs. 1,141¼.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 11-16
Bar Silver	33⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Chusan, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, OCT. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Beswada Hall left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Chusan, from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania passed Barcelona on 8th inst, (homeward bound).

COLOMBO, OCT. 10.

Mail steamer Massilia from Aden arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 10

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden at or about noon, on Thursday, the 12th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STEWART—October 6, at 2, Talbot Road, Bayswater, London, W., Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Achnacong, Appin, Argyleshire N. B., Bombay Uncovenanted Civil Service (retired.)

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1893.

OUR London correspondent in the important telegram, which we published yesterday, has contradicted the rumours which have been set afloat that Sir Mortimer Durand has been commissioned to submit proposals to the Amir for the extension of the Sind Peshin Railway to Kandahar. There is no foundation for these reports, which not only misrepresent the friendly character of the Mission, but the present policy of the Government. There can be no doubt that one of the chief causes of the irritation and friction which undoubtedly existed for some time between the Ruler of Afghanistan and the Government of India, was the excessive zeal with which the railway in question was pushed on in the direction of Kandahar, regardless of Afghan susceptibilities and even apprehensions. The boring of the Khojak tunnel notoriously created great dissatisfaction and alarm amongst the Amir's subjects. A high official, when invited by one of the engineers to come and see the great work, asked bitterly whether it was the custom to invite a man to admire the hole which a bullet had made through his father's body. The best justification for drilling the tunnel through the great mountain barrier was that the operation took more than two years to complete. If it is to be of any use in the stress of war it must be ready beforehand. That explanation would, and probably did, commend itself to the clear and vigorous intelligence of the Amir himself, who takes a broader view of such matters than most of his countrymen. But the needless parade of an accumulation of railway material to complete the line to Kandahar at New Chaman, ten miles further on the Afghan side of the great mountain barrier, was unquestionably regarded as little else than a threat and a defiance. No doubt, his Highness ought to have taken a more enlightened view of the matter. He ought to have known that in modern war railways play a most important, and indeed decisive part. The belligerent that can bring up his troops and his supplies to the theatre of war, has an overwhelming advantage over the enemy less fortunately circumstanced. If Afghanistan is to be defended by British troops against aggression from the north, it is manifestly desirable that they shall have ready and easy access to every part of the territory which is in danger of attack. A railway to Kandahar on one side, and a line to Jellalabad or to Kabul on the other, would enormously facilitate the work of defence, and render the prospects of a successful invasion by a hostile force so doubtful that it would be indefinitely postponed. But even the most enlightened of Princes cannot always bring himself to look at such matters from the point of view of pure reason. Had Abdur Rahman shared the ideas of Lord Roberts on the subject, he would have found it very difficult to give them effect regardless of Afghan opinion. When we are disposed to judge harshly of our ally for displaying temper at the tunnelling of the Khojak and the ostentatious storing at New Chaman of eighty miles of railway material so that the line might be carried on to Kandahar in six weeks or two months at our own discretion it would be as well to consider the matter for a moment from his point of view. The present Prime Minister is understood to be personally in favour of the Channel Tunnel project, and if Parliament and public opinion were in favour of it he would no doubt willingly co-operate in carrying it out. But what would be Mr. Gladstone's feelings, what would be his course of action, if the French engineers, without waiting for a consensus of opinion on the subject, proceeded to make the tunnel under the Channel, protesting all the time that they were actuated by the most friendly intentions, and that their neighbours would have a full share of the benefits of the undertaking? Such a boon would not be accepted with any pretence of gratitude. There is some reason to believe that the endless obstacles which prevented the meeting between the Amir and Lord Roberts last year had their origin in a desire to prevent the question of the extension of the frontier railways into Afghan territory being raised in an inconvenient form. We now know, on the best authority, that no proposal of the kind is to be made by Sir Mortimer Durand. The cordiality of the reception accorded to that distinguished envoy augurs well for the success of the Mission. The account of the first interview shows that the Amir fully recognises the political importance of the resumption of friendly and intimate relations between the Governments of the two countries. His Highness has told Sir Mortimer that the result of the Mission will prove to the world the reality of the friendship between Great Britain and Afghanistan; and that the anxiety of those who wish well to the alliance, and the malicious pleasure of those who wished it ill will be alike removed. There is a ring of sincerity about such words, coming from a man who, when he has reason to think himself aggrieved, has as little desire to flatter, and is as blunt and as brutal in his frankness as Prince Bismarck himself. He dwelt strongly on the fact that the coming of the Mission would be a source of discomfiture to the enemies of both countries—an emphatic intimation that he still regards Russia as the Power which has designs against the peace and security of both. The Amir who, when he has reason to be satisfied, is the most courtly and gracious of Princes, paid a high compliment to Sir Mortimer Durand with whom he can speak Persian freely. "Formerly," he said, "you never sent capable men here except to make war; now that war is over you have come as my guest on a mission of peace and goodwill." Sir Mortimer dwells on the cordiality with which the Amir welcomed him. In his turn the Envoy warmly thanked his Highness, in the name of the Viceroy, for the hospitality accorded the Mission. So far perfect cordiality—preliminary, it may be confidently hoped, to a complete understanding on the not very vital questions on which differences at one time existed—now prevails between the Ruler of Afghanistan and the Mission despatched to his Highness by the Viceroy. It is not so many months since those differences had a grave aspect and gave rise to anxieties. They were watched—we have the Amir's word for it—with malicious pleasure by those who wished ill to the alliance. Now the clouds are lifted and the sun shines. What has been changed in the essentials of the situation? Absolutely nothing. The same Amir rules at Kabul: the same Viceroy is in India; the Russians are neither more nor less remote than they were. The only thing that has changed is the point of view and distrust and suspicion have given place to a desire to come to a mutual understanding; the whole political atmosphere on the frontier clears. In the language of German metaphysics the change is purely subjective. The objective factors remain precisely what they were, and always will be, unless and until a cataclysm comes to transform the face of Asia. Have we not here a lesson which statesmen and people might do well to lay to heart, namely, that it is quite possible to conjure up perils which would have no actual existence but for our own imaginings. We make enemies, as it were, by hypnotic suggestion. We came almost to look upon the Amir as an aggressor; we saw in him a rapacious ruler, eager to add hills and valleys to his dominions—with views hostile to ourselves. The Amir, beset by a similar hallucination believed that we were bent on annexing all the intervening territory, with hostile intent towards his kingdom. A little more and the spirit of discord might have succeeded in bringing about a third Afghan War. Good sense and sound policy saved India and Afghanistan from that calamity.

Is it not possible that we have been led by the same evil spirit to create for ourselves, or to exaggerate, another danger which might be laid or diminished, if we made up our minds to think of something else for a while? Sir Richard Temple, on the 20th of last month, spoke forebodingly of the peril of India being more and more placed between "two fires": Russia on the North; France on the East. He went on to say that "very suspicious proceedings had taken place on the Pamirs" and pointed out that every step forward which Russia has taken "has been caused by something that has happened in this country, or by some embarrassment of ours elsewhere.' It may be doubted whether Russia with Triple and Dual Alliances to think about can afford to give her undivided attention to our embarrassments and to time her movements by them as by a clock. It may well be that the *Vied a mosti* was quite honest in declaring that the statements in the Vienna and Berlin papers, that Russian troops are preparing to occupy Herat, were utterly false. It may be equally justified in declaring that "Russia has too much to do in the organization of her possessions in Central Asia to contemplate engaging in an arduous struggle in Afghanistan, and, moreover, it is much to her advantage that the dominions of the Amir should remain as a barrier between the frontiers of the Russian and British Empires. If one day England should enter upon a war with Russia, it would be incomparably better for us to encounter the British troops, habituated to comfort and susceptible to the rigours of the climate, in the depths of Afghanistan, than that we should ourselves have to surmount the gigantic obstacle which Afghanistan presents in order to reach the English and attack them. The interests of Russia, therefore, require the maintenance of the integrity of Afghanistan more than those of Great Britain, who may remain perfectly at ease regarding the security of the buffer State between Russia and India." This is an aspect of the matter with which the alarmists whom Lord Salisbury described as "Mervous" do not see. They will give no heed to the statement, doubtless quite sincere, of the *Turkestan Gazette*, "that war between Russia and Great Britain would be harmful to both." Nevertheless, it is worth noting that a paper published for Russian readers in Central Asia regarded the selection of Sir Henry Norman for the Viceroyalty of India as an augury of the pacific intentions of Great Britain!

MR. W. R. BROOKE, the Director-General of the Indian Telegraph Department, is much to be congratulated on the excellent report which he has just prepared for 1892-93. The financial condition of the department is on a sound basis, and notwithstanding heavy expenditure in the unremunerative Kashmir line, and a decrease of two and a half lakhs from State messages, a revenue of close upon seventy-six lakhs is recorded, producing a surplus of twenty-four and a quarter lakhs of rupees, which represents a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital account, and omitting the charges for State messages and "pro forma" revenue of Rs. 2·06 per cent. It is further satisfactory to find that so far as the despatch with which messages are sent marked progress has been made. The apparatus designed by Mr. W. F. Melhuish has proved of the utmost value. The apparatus was brought into use during the past year, and messages are now regularly being transmitted without repetition over distances, far in excess of what has hitherto been accepted as the safe limit for traffic regulations. Mr. J. J. Allen, the electrician of the Department, also conducted a series of experiments with a view to define the extent to which Wheatstone's automatic apparatus could be introduced on the long circuits which are so common in India, and it is stated that the results proved most satisfactory. Though not quite what it was in the previous twelve months, the growth in inland private telegrams has been maintained, and the increase during the year is shown at over two hundred and ten thousand messages, to the value of close upon two lakhs of rupees. The total number of messages, twenty-two and a quarter millions, is the highest on record and the amount of money remitted by telegraphic orders, ten thousand rupees higher than ever it was before. Under the head of speed of transmission satisfactory progress appears to have been made. An improvement between Calcutta and Karachi is shown to be due to the introduction of the direct system of working between those places and the consequent avoidance of some of the delay hitherto experienced in repeating at Agra.

A SLIGHT falling off in speed between Calcutta and Bombay and an increase between Calcutta and Madras are both attributed to the fact that the Bombay-Calcutta copper wire, which was opened in 1891, was during 1892-93 chiefly reserved for the Calcutta-Madras traffic, which is said to have been much in need of assistance, pending the laying of a copper wire specially for that traffic. The time occupied by messages from Calcutta to Karachi and from Bombay to Karachi is shown to be much more than in the opposite directions between the same places, and it is interesting to learn the explanation of this. It appears that the traffic westward chiefly passes during the day-time when the lines are loaded with inland traffic, while, owing to the difference in time between India and Europe that eastward is mainly disposed of at night when the wires are comparatively free from inland traffic. During the year, in the Inland Telegraph Department as in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, much attention has been given to the improvement in the speed of transmission of foreign traffic and a satisfactory amount of progress has attended these efforts. The time occupied in the transmission of messages between Bombay and Calcutta had been reduced from fifteen to between nine and ten minutes, between Bombay and Madras from ten to seven minutes, and between Calcutta and Karachi from sixteen to ten. For the convenience of local committees the working hours of twenty-five combined offices were increased, and there are now four first class offices, a hundred and ninety second class and six hundred and fifty-one third class offices. Experiments have been made in the Calcutta and Bombay offices in type-writing telegrams direct from the sounder, a system which is said to have met with considerable success in America. But what is suitable to America does not appear necessarily adapted for use in this country, for it is shown that the noise of the type-writers renders the system unsuitable for the general traffic of the telegraph offices of India where sounders are exclusively used. After exhaustive trials the experiment was abandoned. Cyclones, floods, snow-storms, fire, thefts of wire in unsettled districts, are held to account for the delays in transmission, which were somewhat more numerous than in 1891-92, but it is considered doubtful whether the lines of any other telegraph administration are exposed to so great a variety of dangers.

NOTWITHSTANDING the spread of Western ideas and the progress of education in India there is still much ignorance and superstition even in the neighbourhood of the great cities. In a case now before the Calcutta High Court, fifteen Mahomedans convicted of rioting, wrongful confinement, and house-trespass are appealing for a diminution of their sentences of four months' rigorous imprisonment on each count. It appears that one of the prisoners unfortunately lost a child at Purnea. The child was buried but the father and his friends, who are now awaiting punishment, after a consultation, came to the conclusion that four Hindu women living in the same village had killed the child by witchcraft. They went to the women's houses and carried them to the graveyard where the body was exhumed after two days' interment. Upon the lap of each of these women it was placed in succession, the Mahomedans crying out the whole time "jilao, jilao," give life to the body. Through the whole of that night and to the middle of the next day the women were kept in the graveyard and not allowed to leave it, the men apparently firmly believing that the women had powers of witchcraft and could if they would restore the child to life. In Calcutta also recently what Mr. Justice Trevelyan characterised as an exceedingly brutal murder was to some extent brought about through this belief in witchcraft, a man taking the person who was killed for a witch. Mr. Justice Rampini expressed his belief that witchcraft and other superstitions which the people have believed in from time immemorial must give way to education; meanwhile, however, he expressed it as

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA AT STETTIN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Six cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred at Stettin.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Turkestan Gazette*, in a pacific article says that war between Russia and Great Britain would be harmful to both, and that their duty is to co-operate in the civilization of Asia.

The late selection of Sir Henry Norman for the Viceroyalty of India, the article adds, is an augury of the pacific intentions of Great Britain.

THE AMERICA CUP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

In the America Cup yacht contest the Vigilant, won the second race by ten minutes.

KABUL NEWS.

PRESENTS FOR THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

News, dated Kabul, 7th October, says that yesterday the Amir's presents were sent over in charge of Lieutenant McMahon. The Amir kept him for over two hours, explaining various things, and where they were made. The Amir showed Lieutenant McMahon some Lee-Metford rifles made in the Kabul workshops from patterns purchased in England some time ago. He appeared to be pleased with the presents, and said they have been brought by Sir M. Durand.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

No news of the Kabul Mission was received to-day.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

H. E. the Viceroy has, on the recommendation of the non-official members of the Madras Council appointed Mr. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, and on the recommendation of the Bombay Council the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta as additional members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE MURDER OF MR. KELLY.

It has been impossible to make any progress with the enquiry into the murder of Mr. Kelly by the Waziris, as there has been much fighting amongst the tribes in the hills; but the Officers and Maliks will assemble at Kajuri Kach instead of at Touk, to thoroughly investigate the matter at the end of this month.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT AT JOINT STATIONS.

The Railway Conference has decided that in cases of dispute regarding traffic arrangements at joint stations, each railway might maintain a separate station, the joint station being maintained as well for interchange of traffic only.

COST OF TELEGRAMS IN INDIA.

At the Council meeting, on Thursday, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay may interpellate about the cost of telegrams in India.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Bonham Carter will join the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, vice Mr. Muirhead transferred as Traffic Manager, Southern Mahratta Railway.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

Replies from the Bombay and Madras Government, re Mr. Kirby's scheme, are expected early in December.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

H. E. the Viceroy has returned to Simla, much benefitted by his trip to the Moral Range, the weather being perfect most of the time, though the party experienced one fall of snow.

SUPPLIES FOR CHILAS.

The convoys carrying supplies are now passing over the Babusar Pass to Chilas with steady regularity. The provisioning of the post will be completed early next month, as it has been found that only 15,000 maunds need be sent up.

PAPER-MAKING IN INDIA.

An industry, which caught on with remarkable rapidity in India, during the last few years, is paper-making. Ten years ago the total outturn from all Indian paper-mills was only 7¼ million pounds a year; last year the nine mills now in existence, had an output of 26½ million pounds.

THE LUCKNOW GARRISON.

The 9th Bengal Infantry, which has been converted into a Khas Gurkha battalion, will be moved from Lucknow this cold weather. It has not been decided yet what Regiment replaces them, but the garrison will be kept up to the customary strength.

THE FUND FOR RAISING A STATUE TO LORD ROBERTS.

The Begum of Bhopal has given Rs. 1,000 to the fund for raising a statue to Lord Roberts in Calcutta. Her Highness, on Monday, entertained a large party of ladies at the "Yarrows," in Simla, her guests being invited to meet Lady Lansdowne.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Indian Hemp Drugs' Commission arrived at Simla after completing their preliminary tour.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Mr. Charles Brockhead, of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co., auctioneers, met with a serious accident while bathing on Sunday morning. He heard a report and felt a stinging blow above the knee, and discovered he had been shot, he believed, by someone shooting crows in the vicinity of his house. The bullet was extracted, and Mr. Brock is doing well.

SUICIDE.

An inquest was held on the body of the soldier who shot himself in the fort yesterday. A verdict of temporary insanity was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.

Yesterday, a European, named Edward Seymour Birch, formerly of Bombay, and a well-educated and well-connected man, was found dead in a hut in the Calcutta slums. He was in search of employment when he arrived here.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GUJRANWALLA, Oct. 10.

A large public meeting was held here, this evening, at Sirdar Mahasingh's garden, to hear the Hon'ble Raja Rampalsingh and PanditMadanmohan Malaviya, on the subject of the National Congress. Over a thousand persons were present. Mr. Lala Shahkardas, a leading reis and Municipal Commissioner, presided. The speeches were eloquent and instructive, and enthusiastically received. Considerable interest is evinced in regard to the approaching session of the Congress.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

TWO GREAT BATSMEN.

At the close of my letter published on the 9th inst. I promised to refer to the cricket season generally in another article. It is now my intention to redeem that pledge, seeing that the campaign has been duly concluded, and the newspapers and periodicals flooded with columns of statistics and comments on the summer's sport. The feature of the season has been the phenomenal dryness of the wickets. The rainfall in England this year has really been infinitesimal. Of course this has its advantages and disadvantages. These conditions favour batsmen and handicap bowlers in these branches of the game, but as everyone knows it is much more exhausting to play for three months on adamantine turf and under a relentless sun, than on soft pitches and under clouded skies. Blackham, the Australian skipper, confessed that the Colonists were pretty well done up, footsore and weary, after such period of hard labour. As might naturally be expected, the dry wickets, and the visit of the Australian players have given batsmen a chance of destinguishing themselves, and truth to tell they have not been slow to seize upon the opportunity. Last year—1892—there were over 40 individual innings of 100 and upwards, but this summer that number has been increased to 60, while, if we include the nine made by the Colonial cricketers, the total is swelled accordingly. But an even greater evidence that the batsmen have had a merry time is forthcoming in the fact that fourteen of them have between May and mid-September scored over 1,000, as against nine last year, while no fewer than seven out of the fourteen Australians have also run their aggregate into four figures. Moreover, Gunn, Mr. Stoddart, and Albert Ward have each secured 1,000 in inter-county matches, while Gunn and Stoddart have crowned their career, up to this point by amassing the truly grand total for the season of over 2,000 runs apiece. This is a feat which has hitherto only been accomplished by the greatest of all cricketers. Mr. W. G. Grace, who has made over 2,000 in a single season four times, namely, in 1871, 1873, 1876 and 1887. Gunn and Stoddart stand out by themselves, like Hewett and L. C. H. Palairet did at this time last year, the heroes of the hour—nay more, as the exceptional heroes of an exceptional season. I venture to reproduce their performances side by side :—

	No. of Inns.	Times not out.	Total Runs.	Highest runs.	Avge.
W. Gunn.....	51	3	2057	156	42·85
A. E. Stoddart	50	1	2072	195*	42·28

* Signifies not out.

YOUNG WILLIAM GUN.

From this it will be seen that there has been a tremendous struggle between the pair—as representing the professional and amateur ranks—for pride of place as the premier batsman of the year. The battle has been very long and very severe for first one and then the other has headed the averages. Gunn's 102 not out for England against Australia at Old Trafford was, however, a very timely contribution, for it brought him to the top of the list and within 88 of his coveted 2,000. However, the issue hung in the balance until almost the last moment with the result that Mr. Stoddart is beaten—but honourably beaten. Gnnn enjoys an advantage of just over half a run per innings although Stoddart has the greater aggregate. This "short head" victory of Gunn has been well, if hardly, earned. Let me give you a pen and pencil sketch of this big Gunn—a player who has never been spoiled by the fulsome flattery and adulation which has been heaped upon some cricketers. Gunn cannot boast of a blue-blooded ancestry, but for all that he is a magnificent specimen of a man—standing 6ft. 3in., and pulling down the scale at 14st. 6lb. He is the picture of an athlete, and considering his giant stature, he is a wonderful fellow in many ways. He is the son of a man who had fine physique, and was fond of a bit of sport. Indeed, old Mr. Gunn rather fancied himself with his fists, and was at one time very intimate with Bendigo. Gunn was born in the low-lying district of Nottingham called the Meadows, on December 4, 1858, and was brought up in this locality, which is adjacent to Trent Bridge and other cricket grounds. He was an exemplary lad, and early in life came under the influence of the late Mr. Stonehouse, who was then the Vicar of St. Saviour's parish, and an enthusiastic lover of both cricket and football. Always an amateur vocalist, Gunn became a member of St. Saviour's choir, and for years took part in the church services. I can remember Mr. Stonehouse—who was also a great collector of first editions of Dickens, and of works illustrated by John Leech—telling me with pride that no matter in what part of the country Gunn was playing cricket, he always endeavoured to reach Nottingham so as to be in his place in the choir on the Sunday. Early in life Gunn went as a clerk in the service of Richard Daft, who then had his emporium as a cricket and athletic outfitter in Albert-st., Nottingham. It is small wonder that Gunn became a cricketer. His father was a sport, and he was born in a town where babies are popularly supposed to come into the world with a bat, instead of a silver spoon, in their mouths. His parish parson was a devotee of the game; and his employer one of the most famous batsmen that ever lived. Added to this we must not forget that a boy who does not play cricket is of no account in Nottingham. He learned both cricket and football with facility and was at one time a member of the Notts Castle Cricket club, and a forward with Notts Forest. The Castle club practically brought Gunn out as a cricketer. The Forest, however, could make little use of him at football, and he became connected with Notts County both as a footballer and a cricketer.

HIS RISE AS A PLAYER.

Gunn was first of all tried with the Colts, and he at once made his mark for the juveniles of Notts, against those of Yorkshire, and in 1880 he played for the county against Surrey. He did not set either the Thames or the Trent on fire at first, but in 1881—the memorable year of the regrettable strike among the Notts' professionals—Gunn played all the season, and has continued to do so ever since. Richard Daft evinced considerable surprise when Gunn told him that he intended to leave his employ to try his luck in the world of professional cricket, but Gunn has now no more hearty admirer than "Dapper Dicky Daft." And may I digress here for a moment to say that although the author of "Kings of Cricket" is in his 58th year, he told me in a letter the other day that he had completed his 1,000 runs for the past season, and felt in very good form. Dick Daft, who is a wonderfully well preserved man, actually set up a pneumatic bicycle some six months ago, and learned to ride it well. Reverting to Gunn I may say that although he is now rarely seen at the bowling crease, he was engaged as a ground bowler by the M.C.C. in his first season, 1880. However, he speedily proved that he was destined for a batsman, although even in this department he did not develop quite so quickly as some people expected. He can bowl still, his great height giving him and immense advantage, but Gunn is so useful in the field that it is a pity to put him on to bowl. I do not propose to follow Gunn's performances in detail. He has been scoring his "centuries" for ten or eleven years, and is now acknowledged as one of the very best batsmen in England. He has headed the Notts' averages, and he has headed the English averages. He has enjoyed almost every distinction that a batsman can gain. He has played in all the great representative matches, and he has been to Australia.

SOME BIG PERFORMANCES.

In the Derby week of 1885 Gunn made his first overwhelmingly big score, viz., 203 for the Marylebone Club against Yorkshire. Peate bowled him at the finish, but it was a grand innings. I remember Gunn telling me that he was in fearful agony the whole of the day. It was a trying time, for Barnes also scored 140 not out. Gunn was wearing a pair of boots that gave him excruciating pain and he couldn't change them in the midst of an innings. When this was ended he was glad, for I can tell you that he could hardly walk to the Pavilion. Indeed, he was two or three hours before he could leave Lords' ground, and for the greater part of the time he was bathing his feet. Gunn has known what it is to run up a big score when handicapped by a poisoned arm—the limb having been painted with iodine, and I remember his making another fine score on the Monday, when two fingers had been badly split on the Friday by a very fast ball from Mold. Both these achievements were against Surrey, and of late years, too, when Surrey bowling has been so powerful. For some seasons has Gunn been Shrewsbury's greatest rival, but surely, if slowly, has Gunn deprived his celebrated colleague of many of the unique distinctions he was proud of Thus Shrewsbury for long enough could pose as the only Notts batsman who had ever made 200 for his county in an inter-county contest, but in 1887 Gunn compiled 205, not out, against Sussex, and since then he has more than once passed into the "double century." In 1890 Gunn was seen in great form. Early in the season he and Shrewsbury scored no fewer than 398 for the second wicket of Notts against Sussex. Gunn made 196, and that without a blemish. This 398 still ranks as a record—being the longest and most fruitful partnership known in first class cricket. Within a month of this performance Gunn, on behalf of the Players of England, against Murdoch's last Australian eleven, scored no fewer than 228, which ranks as the highest individual score ever made against Colonial bowling by an English cricketer. The praises of the W. G. of Nottingham were sung by every newspaper in England, and Gunn achieved a wonderful celebrity. It is generally believed that this was one of the most perfect innings ever played. Blackham, who kept wicket and watched every ball, declared that it was the most perfect he had ever seen. Gunn batted for eight hours without making either a bad stroke or a mistake until he was bowled by Lyons with probably the worst ball he had faced during his long stay. The dry wickets of the past season have just suited his batting, with the result that he has realised his ambition by scoring over 2,000. During the season just closed Gunn has compiled seven three-figure innings—namely five for his county and one for the M.C.C. against Sussex, and one for England against Australia. It is worthy of note that Gunn has scored three "centuries" off Sussex bowlers this year, which rather discounts the assertion that he is not at home with slow bowling, seeing that Humphreys has been the mainstay of the Southern county's attack this season.

GUNN AS A MAN AND A CRICKETER.

Some years ago, I remember Gunn telling me that he considered a cricketer at the zenith of his power between the ages of 30 and 35. So far as his own case is concerned, it was almost a prophetic observation, for Gunn has been in great form during the first five years. This summer he had actually scored 1,000 runs before the end of June, so that he had the whole of July, August, and part of December before him. A short time ago the "people's William," as he has been called, told me that he should be very glad when the season was over, for he was tired to death. His "ipsissima verba" are worth recording. He said: "It is no joke for a man of my size and weight to be cricketing day after day under such a sun as we have had this season, and with the ground as hard as iron. I get very footsore and leg weary. During the very hot weather I could not sleep, and in the Canterbury week I could really hardly crawl about. I never had such a season, for in addition to my scores nearly all matches have extended to three days. I assure you it has been all bed and cricket." From which it may readily be inferred that it is no joke to be a leading player and the premier batsman of the year. And now let me tell you that Gunn is one of the best fielders in the world. He runs like an antelope, and covers such a lot of ground that he is simply invaluable in the country. He was such a sure catch that when he was out in Australia he was nicknamed the "carpet-bagger," for the ball, it was remarked, nearly always dropped into his hands as if he had held out a carpet bag for it. Strange to say, Gunn is just as good at third man, and he can even keep wicket. He may therefore be described as a real all-round cricketer. In his day he was one of the best Association football players in England. When Gunn was a clerk at Daft's, he of course became acquainted with a fellow employe named Moore. Mr. Moore, a really excellent business man, was for some years Mr. Daft's manager, and now Gunn and Moore are partners in a similar concern in Nottingham. Moreover, the firm has been very successful, especially since they took to buying willow trees and making their own bats on the premises. Gunn is as modest as he is tall. There is nothing of the braggart about him. He is more of a gentleman than many gentlemen by birth, and he is in every way a most estimable fellow. An excellent son, and a kind brother, he has made a tender husband. Indeed, William Gunn is not only a great batsman, but a man who commands your respect by his native worth. There never was a batsman with a more elegant style, especially considering his immense stature. His defence is very sound, and his strokes are all clean and well-timed. He errs rather on the side of caution, but his batting is very typical of the man, for he is stylish, sound, and impregnable where his honour is concerned, and believes that there is an exact time at which to do everything. I have known Gunn for many years, and the longer I know him the better I like him.

MR. STODDART.

As to Gunn's rival, Mr. Stoddart, I cannot say much that I did not tell you last year when he was batting so well. He was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, but his family settled in London, while he was yet young. Ere the boy Stoddart had left a school in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood he had scored over a dozen "centuries" in school matches. He proved a phenomenal run-getter for Hampstead, and was drafted from their ranks into the Middlesex eleven, where he has remained for about eight years. Stoddart is a wonderful all-round sportsman." He, like Gunn, has played for his country both at cricket and football, while he is an adept at lawn tennis, at billiards, at shooting, and at riding. A handsome man he is, the beau ideal of a sportsman. He is a daring resolute, and clean hitter, scoring fast on all kinds of wickets. Four times during the season he has exceeded 100, and against Notts, he placed himself in the same position as W. G. Grace and George Brann by scoring 195 not out and 124 in the same match—a century in each innings. Stoddart is a more taking batsman than Gunn, but he is not as sound. However, it is the treat of one's life to see Stoddart and O'Brien piling up runs apace.

HONOURABLY COMMENDED.

And now a concluding word. F. S. Jackson, the Cambridge captain, has come with a bound this season into the very front rank, for he has been to the wickets 36 times for an average of 41¼ runs per innings. Wonderful Shrewsbury, for the fourth year in succession, has an average of over 40, while Albert Ward, W. G. Grace, W. W. Read, H. T. Hewett, W. L. Murdoch, W. Newham, George Bean, Frank Sugg, Wilfred Flowers, and J. J. Ferris have all scored over 1,000 runs, and shown really fine batting. As to the Australians, the success of Graham, Lyons, and Trott is worthy of note, and especially the case of the young Victorian Graham, who my readers will remember, was attacked as not being good enough to come to England with the team. I, in my little way, befriended him in this column, and I am pleased to see him head the averages for all matches with 29·36 for completed innings. As to bowling, Peel, who takes his benefit next season, has captured in all 121 wickets for 14·23. Among other successful bowlers I would mention Hirst, Wainwright, Richardson, Briggs, J.T. Hearne Lockwood, Mold, and Humphreys. J. T. Hearne, the young Middlessex bowler, has had a wonderful time, for he has captured 212 wickets at an average cost of 16·47 runs—a very fine performance indeed. Then our old friend Walter Humphreys of Sussex has taken 150 wickets for17·32 runs each—figures which prove how deadly are lobs even yet. Turner, as one might naturally anticipate, is the best bowler among the Australians, according to the season's statistics, as he has secured 160 wickets for 13·12 runs each. Trumble and Giffen have also handled the ball with deadly effect. By the way, lovers of cricket in England will be astonished to learn that ere yet we have bid good-bye to the Australian cricketers there are rumours of another team in 1895-96. Indeed, a manager has been already appointed. So much for the last cricket season and some of the men who have distinguished themselves.

The Russian fleet is expected to reach Toulon about Oct. 15. In the meantime French "sympathy" with Russia is being manifested in many ways.

Twenty-one St. Petersburg newspapers have (says the *Times* correspondent in Paris) united in a telegram to the Fetes Committee, in which, "keenly grateful for the warm friendship manifested towards Russia," they assure "the great French nation" and its "excellent Press" of their "fraternal sentiments."

THE PRESENT POSITION OF INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

The Mill-owners' Association, says a writer in the *Rast Goftar*, has just issued their annual tabulated statement of cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India. It is one of the most useful tables we have seen regarding the cotton industry. It gives you at a glance the number of mills in Bombay and in all India, their spindles, looms, capital, number of hands employed, &c. We are able only to give a synopsis of the valuable figures embodied in this sheet. The amount of capital invested in the Bombay mills is Rs. 5,41,11,220; that in the Bombay Presidency is Rs. 1,43,42,766; and that in rest of India, Rs. 3,23,33,911; or a grand total of Rs. 10,07,87,997, which represents the value of all the Indian mills. There were on the 30th June, 1893, in the island of Bombay, 67 mills, 2 in course of erection, and in the Presidency 20, making a total of 98, possessing 24,99,211 spindles, 21,425 weaving looms, employing on an average 83,965 hands daily, and consuming 8,37,268 bales of cotton. Or in all India, there were on that date, 141 mills, using 35,75,917 spindles, 28,164 looms, employing 1,21,500 hands, and consuming 11,71,008 bales of cotton. The production of yarn in the city of Bombay is about 6,24,000 bales a year, of which, in 1892, 3,60,000 were exported, the rest being used in weaving and local consumption. Assuming that the outturn for the current year will be nearly the same, whereas the exports to the East will be less by about a lakh of bales, the question naturally arises—What will become of this excess? It is true that about 40,000 bales will be sold locally, that is for the Indian and Coast markets; yet there will be a surplus of over 50,000 bales. We have only less than three months to complete the year, and, as during November and December, the exports of cotton twist to the northern ports are slack, owing to the winter season when water communication is blocked, the prospects of moving 50,000 bales off Bombay seem to be remote. During the last nine months the exports of yarn to Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan and other Eastern ports were as follows :—

Month 1893	Hongkong	Shanghai	Japan	Penang Philippines &c.
January.....	14,983	10,744	1,799	439
February	23,481	8,127	1,916	3 7
March.....	23,049	11,334	828	694
April	22,653	5,276	622	783
May.....	12,875	13,151	214	400
June	12,046	8,845	955	608
July.....	6,179	3,745	333	461
August	15,335	8,005	1,178	625
September ...	9,314	3,762	1,077	548
Total Bales ...	1,47,436	76,989	8,822	4,936

The total exports of yarn from Bombay to the above ports for the last nine months amount to 2,38,173, or an average of 26,463 bales per month: and taking the same average for the remaining three months of this year, say 79,389 bales, we get the approximate total of 3,17,562 bales: while the exports of 1892 were about 3,78,000 bales, or, as we said above, the current year's exports are a little over 50,000 bales short, which will have to be accounted for at the close of the year.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me through the medium of your valuable journal to call the attention of Government to the following few lines :—Every year Government nominates certain persons to the post of Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. But what are the duties of this office, what they are expected to do is not known. They are sometimes called on to serve on the jury of the criminal sessions. They sign the pension certificates of widows and give life-certificates to invalids and votes to candidates for seats in the Municipal Corporation, beyond this their functions are *nil*. In the case of Europeans, they are appointed as special magistrates, when riots take place in the city. It would be well if Government were to define the legitimate duties of this body for the information of the public. It is not desirable to maintain this ornamental body, which appears effete now.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, October 10. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A PLAINT IN THE PLAINS.

"Oh! for a taste of fair English weather!"
We sigh, as in India we peak and pine,
Here, where the Sun *will* so fiercely shine,
Till our human skins become like leather.

"Oh! for a sight of the purple heather,
And the scent of the hill-tops clad with pine;
Or to stand on the sea cliff and breathe the brine,
And feel like the sea gull, as light of feather!"

Human this yearning, but ah! how vain!
Bairns are at home, and low the rupee;
They must be nurtured, and *we* must stay;—
Stay working on while the long years wane,
Fated perhaps to be buried at sea,
Too late wending our homeward way!

October 9. C. H. C.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL BHADOI CROPS.

The following is the text of the first forecast of the Bhadoi crops in Bengal, 1893 (to the end of August).—

Explanatory.—An attempt has been made to exhibit in these returns the area and outturn of each principal bhadoi crop grown in each subdivision in Bengal. The estimates of areas under the different crops are, however, little better than guesses. It will be seen that the total area cropped in the bhadoi season (exclusive of the area under winter rice) has been estimated at about 16 million acres out of the total estimated cultivated area in these Provinces, which is shown as 55 million acres. The most important bhadoi crops are bhadoi paddy, Indian-corn and millets; these occupy about two-thirds of the total area under bhadoi crops; next in point of importance are jute and indigo. Of the total area under bhadoi food-crops, bhadoi paddy occupies about 70 per cent., and maize and millets about 30 per cent. Bhadoi or aus paddy predominates in Bengal and Orissa, where very little maize and millets are grown, while in Bihar and Chota Nagpur maize and millet are grown on large areas.

Character of the season.—The present season has been characterized by abnormally heavy rainfall in every part of these provinces, and by destructive floods in East Bengal and North Bihar. The earlier months of the year, namely, from January to April, were unusually wet, and although the frequent and abundant showers which fell during this period were favourable on the whole to the preliminary operations of cultivation, they prevented much of the low-lying areas from being brought under cultivation. During May and June, when the sowing and weeding operations were in progress, the weather was unfavourable. Except in a few districts of North Bengal and North Bihar, the rainfall during these months was exceedingly heavy; the growth of the young crops was checked in consequence, while in some parts the crops in low-lying lands suffered from accumulation of water. In July, except in Orissa and South-West Bengal, the rainfall was above the normal. During August, the rainfall was generally short of the normal, but during this month and the early part of September many of the districts in East Bengal, and parts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran in North Bihar, were visited by destructive floods. The present season much resembles that of 1890, when the bhadoi crops were largely destroyed by heavy rain and floods.

Area sown.—The total area sown with bhadoi crops this year is estimated at 15,609,429 acres, against 15,940,478 acres sown last year. Taking, therefore, these Provinces as a whole, the area sown does not seem to be much below that of last year. There are, however, several districts and sub-divisions where large proportions of the usual bhadoi areas could not be sown on account of excessive rain, or were destroyed later on by floods.

Character of the crops.—The bhadoi food-crops, including paddy, maize, and millets, have been more or less damaged by excessive rainfall in almost every district in Bengal, and in some places also by floods. Only a few districts and sub-divisions have reported either a full or more than a full crop. A statement is annexed to this note, showing the districts or sub-division in which the food-crops have suffered to the extent of 8 annas and upwards. Taking Bengal as a whole, the outturn of the food-crops may be estimated at about 11-16ths of an average outturn. Except in Orissa and parts of Northern and Western Bengal the crop is on the whole a much poorer crop than that of last year, which was estimated as a full average crop of 16 annas.

Separate reports have been already published about the jute crop of this season, and it is thought unnecessary to refer to this crop again.

The Italian Government has a susceptible Consular Agent at Boulogne-sur-Mer. M. Jules Petit, such is the gentleman's name, has been profoundly moved by the accounts he has read of the voyage of the Prince of Naples in Alsace-Lorraine. As a Frenchman, M. Petit cannot, he says, bear to see the heir to the Italian throne "hand in hand with our cruel enemy, trampling upon this piece of flesh torn from the body of France and filled with the same blood which our soldiers shed for the independence of Italy. In an letter in which this passage occurs, he has sent in to Signor Brin, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, his resignation of the post which he says, he has conscientiously filled for eleven years past.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of the Trustees' meeting held on the 3rd inst.:—

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 1893-24, dated 4th August 1893, forwarding plan with the request that names may be given to the new roads shown thereon, and stating that the roads AB and BC are completed and the roads LS, HI, and OP are approaching completion, and that the main road from Tank Bunder Causeway to Sewree Road and the road from Connaught Road on the north side of Ghorupdeo Hill will be completed at the end of 1893. Read minutes of the Land and Railways Committee, recommending that, in accordance with the practice of giving names to roads before they are transferred to the Municipality, the roads AB and BC, which are practically one, be named "Quay Street," that the roads HI and OP, which are similarly on, be called "Mill Street," and the road LS, "Kasara Street;" that the naming of the main road be deferred for the present; that the road (C) should bear the same name as the Municipal road, namely, Connaught Road; and that none of the roads east of the through road should be handed over to the Municipality at present.

Resolution.—The question should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal with the suggestion that—Road AB—BC should be named "Quay Street," Road HI—OP be named "Kasara Street," Road LS, together with the extension southwards to the Government Powder Magazine, be named "Magazine Street;" that the extension of the Connaught Road should bear the same name, and that the question of naming the through road be deferred.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 244, dated 25th September 1893, directing that the necessary notification be issued, under section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889, authorizing Mr. John Wight Livingstone, a Master in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. John Wight Livingstone, is appointed, under section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, No. VI of 1879, to pilot, in the Port of Bombay, any of the coast ng steamers referred to in the by-laws for coasting steamers approved by Government under Notification No. 72 of 1st July 1891 and No. 51 of 23rd May 1892, of which he may, at any time, be the commander.

YACHT CLUB EXTENSION.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 22nd September 1893, stating that his Committee are now prepared to accept a lease of the plot of land south of the Apollo Bunder Road, at a rent not exceeding that mentioned in the Trustees' letter of 8th June last, on the condition that no building be erected between the harbour and the chambers which are proposed to be built on the land; that, if such a lease be granted, the Committee wish to cancel the current lease of the land at present held by the Club and accept a new lease thereof upon the terms stated in the Trustees' letter of 11th February last; that his Committee enquire whether the Trustees will give a refusal of the plot until the question of the garden ground is decided and the terms on which the Refreshment Room plot can be leased to them, should it become available as a building site, and forwarding rough sketch plans of the proposed chambers for the Trustees' approval. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd October 1893, reporting on the plans.

Resolution.—The condition "that no building be erected between the harbour and the chambers" is understood as applying solely to the plot south-east of the proposed site now partly occupied by the Refreshment Rooms. The Trustees are unable to agree to this condition, pending the decision of the Municipal Corporation on the offer made in Trustees' Resolution, dated 5th September 1893. The question must stand over for final settlement until that decision is received. Meanwhile the Yacht Club should be invited to submit an application, in the usual printed form, for a lease, and the draft can then be prepared and settled in a form which, *mutatis mutandis*, will apply to either site. The rates for the Refreshment Room plot, should it be decided to lease it for building, would be—First 10 years, Rs. 1½ per square yard, per annum. Second 10 years, Rs. 1¾ per square yard, per annum. Following 30 years, Rs. 2½ per square yard, per annum. Remaining 49 years Rs. 2¾ per square yard per annum. The Trustees approve generally of the south-east elevation of the proposed building as applied to the westerly site, but specific approval can only be accorded on the submission of the elevations of the other three sides and of the detailed plans and specifications required by the terms of the printed form of application for lease.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank :—

	Current Financial Year, 1893-94. Month of Sept.			Six Months from 1st April.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bunders and Land.						
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	7,092	9	6	76,143	11	10
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	13,430	14	9	81,377	5	2
Elphinstone Estate	61,161	10	10	4,01,354	10	0
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	13,004	2	11	1,16,336	7	9
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	1,893	13	1	13,507	3	0
Miscellaneous Revenue..	2,220	12	10	25,022	10	3
Warehouses	12,136	13	10	81,946	4	0
Total.....	1,11,039	13	9	7,96,188	4	0
Wet Docks	1,45,912	7	1	11,88,315	1	7
Dry Dock	2,325	5	0	25,713	15	2
Port Dues, &c.	7,954	14	2	66,230	14	3
Gross Total.....	4,67,223	8	0	21,76,148	3	0
Budget Estimate	Rs. 42,88,300					

	Last Financial Year, 1892-93. Month of Sept.			Six Months from 1st April.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bunders and Land.						
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	8,088	4	10	81,183	14	6
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	12,542	0	6	80,601	9	6
Elphinstone Estate	60,146	15	8	3,99,133	13	10
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	22,656	3	5	1,28,348	4	0
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	1,270	2	11	12,975	13	7
Miscellaneous Revenue..	2,357	5	7	24,858	10	7
Warehouses	13,829	1	5	94,867	11	6
Total.....	1,20,882	2	4	8,20,966	13	6
Wet Docks	1,31,127	9	11	10,83,434	3	2
Dry Dock	13,034	13	4	47,388	0	5
Port Dues, &c.....	10,198	8	6	67,193	14	6
Gross Total.....	2,75,303	2	1	20,23,932	15	7
Budget Estimate	Rs. 41,28,378					
Actuals	„ 41,27,586					

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ended 29th Sept. 1893.	For week ended 29th Sept. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	11	21
„ „ out of „ ..	11	16
„ transported	12	15
„ attended to	1	..
„ warped	2	...

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks :—

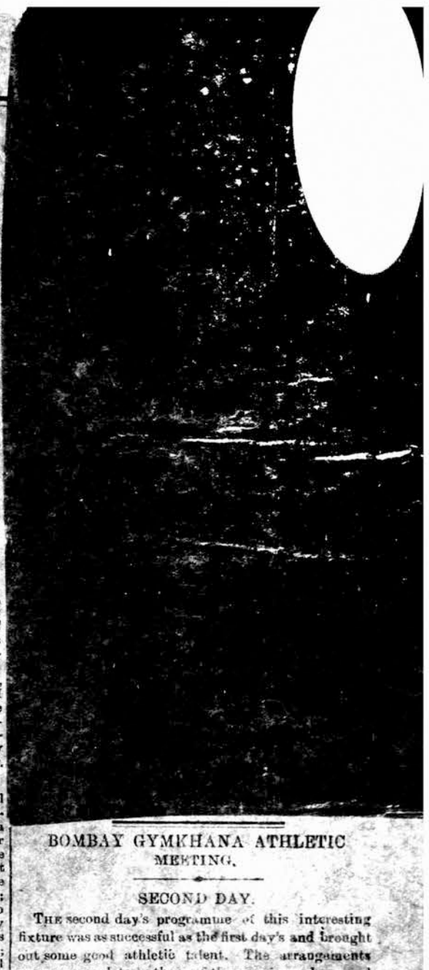
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	10
„ left	4	8
„ remaining in dock.....	6	13

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	5
„ left	4	4
„ remaining in dock.....	5	8

The Psychical Society, if it be in need of any ghosts to lay, should turn its attention to Hampton Court Palace. A resident in the Palace informs the *Daily Graphic* that even to-day—at this latter end of an unbelieving century—the doors at Hampton Court still open and shut to the touch of ghostly fingers, and some of the rooms still resound to ghostly revelry in the small hours of the morning. Jane Seymour, it appears, is one of the most restless of these vagrant spirits. Her voice is so often heard that it has become quite well-known to the living listeners, while her habit of pulling away pillows from under the heads of sleepers must go far to ensure her a hearing, even among the least wakeful. Another of King Henry the Eighth's wives, Anne Boleyn, confines herself, apparently, to what is known in theatrical parlance as "walking." She, poor lady, however, unable to rest in her grave, would hardly be more comfortable for a pillow. Nevertheless, even her silent protest against the ancient injustice of her royal husband has been sufficient to deprive one of the residents to-day of the services of a cook. The good woman was not unwilling to oblige—indeed, in her last situation she had carried her complaisance so far as to act as nurse to a mistress who was inflicted with haricot veins"—but she protested there was a limit to all things, and not all the goodwill in the world could induce her to stay in a place where "Ann Bullion walked, and ghosts were so harbacious." In fact the same old story that has been told of scores of old houses is told again to-day of Hampton Court. Figures are distinctly seen to glide through the walls; locked doors are opened; strange noises are heard, and sleepers are awakened by nightly visitants.



BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's programme of this interesting fixture was as successful as the first day's and brought out some good athletic talent. The arrangements were as complete as those of the previous day, and again the secretaries and committee are to be complimented for their activity and the smart manner in which they got through a long programme. There was a larger gathering of spectators than on Monday, and many of the events excited the keenest interest. Levick's victory in the 100 yards Flat Race for the Gymkhana Challenge Cup was a popular one, and the Bombay's champion sprinter again gained points for the excellent time in which he did the distance, namely 10 1-5 secs. Last year, he succeeded in doing it in even time. The next most popular event was the One Mile Bicycle Race won by Sharp. He was conceded a long start, but Derry made up his penalty distance admirably, and although he did not win the race, he proved that on even terms there is no one to touch him on the wheel in Bombay. The whole of the events were well-contested, and in many cases capital form was shown. Vanderzee had singularly hard lines in the Half-mile Steeplechase, and

Ponies.

1 D J Muirhead
2 E R Smetham
3 Capt Stable
4 F A Reddie
5 A J Peile
6 Capt C F Harrison
7 P F Fischer
8 G H McCausland
9 D F Tulloch
10 A D Creagh
11 F S Walker
12 R Cashel

Horses.

1 Capt Stable
2 Capt Harrison
3 A D Creagh
4 H S Symons
5 D J Muirhead
6 A M Peel
7 F H Nisson
8 P F Fischer
9 R Cashel
10 J C Brooks
11 H M Stewart
12 E R Smetham
13 Capt S C Smith
14 G A MacCausland

4-45 p m—"Jumping Competition, Ponies and Galloway s":—
T W Birkett's—
C F Levick's g a p Barney, Owner
H E John's—
C Gray's—
D F Tulloch's g a p Grey Jacket, Owner
W C Symes's Nougat, Owner
A H Hamond's b a p Flaneur, D J Muirhead
A J Peile—, Owner

5-10 p. m.—"Horse Scurry":—
F S Walker's b w g Kilgobbin, Owner
H A Payne's b w g Curlew, Owner
Major Blomfield's b w g Merlin, Owner
R R Owen g w g Ebol. A Foulkes
J Murdoch's b w m Maid of Perth late Eve, Owner
F C Macrae's Cockade, Owner
Q McKenzie's Belizes, Owner
J R Bapty's g w g Scamp, Owner

5-20 p m—"Polo Ball Race":—
First Heat—1, R Cabel; 2, W Birkett; and 3, F O Ellison.
Second Heat—4, P F Fisher; 5, W C Symes; and 6, Cecil Gray.
First Heat—1, Winner of 1st heat; 2, Winner of 2nd heat.

5-35 p m—"Umbrella, Cheroot and Saddle Race":—
1 C Gray 5 H E John
2 T W Birkett 6 A J Peile
3 D J Muirhead 7 A Foulkes
4 J Murdoch 8 J M Tod
9 H M Stewart

5-45 p m—"Bare Backed Spiral Race":—
First Heat—1, A J Peile; 2, Cecil Gray: 3 A M Tod; and 4, T W Birkett
Second Heat—5 W C Symes; 6, A Foulkes; and 7, P F Fischer.
Final Heat.—1 and 2, winners of 1st heat; 3 and 4, winners of 2nd heat.

N.B.—Competitors are warned to be punctual for all events on pain of disqualification.

By kind permission of Colonel Scott and the officers of the regiment the Band of the 5th Bombay Native Infantry will play a selection of music during the afternoon.

Notice.—The remaining events of the Mounted Sports will be run off to-morrow afternoon.

As regards the Saturday to Monday race, competitors are informed that they are required to provide their own night dresses.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AFTER the Calcutta monsoon races, an unpleasant incident was brought up before the Stewards and one which does not reflect the greatest credit on the delinquent. It appears that after weighing in for the Hurdle Race, Cabuli, who rode Uhlan, was met by Norton, Avalanche's jockey, as he was coming out of the weighing room, and was taxed by the latter with having crossed him during the race. The Cabuli denied, whereupon Norton took up his whip and struck him across the face. The matter was brought up before the Stewards who dealt very leniently with Norton and imposed a fine of only Rs. 50 on him.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH of Cooch Behar has purchased the Arab Pony Carlton. He gave a very big price for him—Rs. 10,000, they say—but we think he is well worth it. H. H. has now, in our opinion, the best Arab and the best English pony in India in his stable. The way Carlton romped in at Poona the other day with 11st. on his back was good-enough. All the Maharajah's horses under Fordham's wonderful care are very well.

A SAD and fearful accident occurred at Batticaloa, Ceylon, on October 1. Mr. Pieterson, teacher of St. Michael's, six pupils, and Augustine, Father Meary's attendant, were drowned whilst sea-bathing. A sudden under-current carried them beyond their depth, when the Fathers and teachers did their best to save them. Father Meary rescued four pupils. Augustine was drowned while attempting to rescue another. There was no imprudence on the part of the Fathers or pupils, as all were bathing near the shore.

THE total demand of excise revenue of the Madras Presidency up to the month of May 1893, amounted to Rs. 26,14,684, of which Rs. 21,39,006 were collected and Rs. 2,239 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,72,439, or about 18 per cent., to be collected.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 30th of September, were Rs. 8,75,402. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,72,558. Increase, Rs. 1,02,844. Miles open for the week ended 30th of September, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 30th of Sept., 1893, Rs. 544. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 480. Increase, Rs. 64. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 30th of September, 1893, Rs. 1,05,84,228. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 1st of October, 1892, Rs. 99,17,678. Increase, Rs. 6,66,550.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ended 23rd Sept., were Rs. 13,C67-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 16,454-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 3,387-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 23rd September, 1893, Rs. 256-3-5. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 322-10-0. Decrease, Rs. 66-6-7. Receipts from 1st July to 23rd Sept., 1893, Rs. 1,31,833-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 1,33,419-0-0. Decrease Rs. 1,586-0-0.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 30th Sept., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 79,392, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,45,840, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 15,151, altogether Rs. 2,40,383, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 286-2-9. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 2,00,545-6-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 238-11-11.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 30th of September, were Rs. 4,446. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 5,576. Decrease Rs. 1,130. Miles open for the week ended 30th of September, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for the week ended 30th of September, 1892, Rs. 200. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 251. Decrease, Rs. 51. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 30th September, 1893, Rs. 58,178. From 1st July, 1892, to 1st October, 1892, Rs. 62,822. Decrease, Rs. 4,644.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 30th of September, were Rs. 21,219. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 20,509. Increase, Rs. 710. Miles open for the week ended 30th of September, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the week ended 30th of September, 1893, Rs. 131. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 127. Increase, Rs. 4. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 30th September, 1893, Rs. 2,73,790. From 1st July, 1892, to 1st October, 1892, Rs. 2,41,360. Increase, Rs. 32,421.

IN Berlin much attention is being paid to the forthcoming demonstration at Toulon, the visit of the British squadron to Italy (Taranto) next month, and the presence of the Duke of Connaught at the manœuvres in Hungary.

"ONCE an obscure German baker, now a merchant prince"; such is the epitome (says the *Westminster Gazette*) of the life of Major Ropner, the donor of the park to be opened to the public by the Duke and Duchess of York at Stockton-on-Tees next month. When a lad, Major Ropner was selling hot rolls in the street of Hartlepool. Afterwards he entered a ship-broker's office as water clerk, boarding vessels as they appeared in the day. By-and-by he became the owner of an extensive fleet of steamers and a large ship-building yard on the Tees. His gift is valued at £10,000. It was at the advent of steamshiping that the Major caught the tide at the flood, and sailed on to fortune. He holds a commission in the first Durham Volunteer Rifles. He lives in princely style at Preston Hall, near Stockton, with the Marquis of Londonderry as his friend and neighbour. He is a Conservative in politics, and it was at one time a toss-up whether he or Mr. Wrightson, M. P.—the thrice-beaten candidate—should oust Sir Horace Davey from the representation of Stockton in Parliament.

THE rumour that Russia is to have a naval port or coaling station in the Mediterranean has assumed large proportions. France is credited in various quarters with having granted her Muscovite friend the choice of Port Vendres, Villafranca, Ajaccio, or Biserta, and with having also offered Obok in the Red Sea and Saigon in Further India. If the St. Petersburg *Novosti* be well-informed the Russian Government are looking out for a naval station on the Moorman coast on the north-east coast of Norway as well as in the Mediterranean. Cynical onlookers declare that the only return France is likely to get for her effusive overtures is an application for a new loan.

SOME of the leading Socialist deputies in the French Chamber (says one Paris correspondent) are strongly opposed to the fetes in honour of the Russian squadron, and recall the way in which France was treated by Russia in 1871. The Russian journals generally decline to attach credit to the reports published by some German newspapers of the alleged probability of Great Britain joining the Triple Alliance.

THE Vienna *Presse* holds that "in the event of a European conflict, the British and Italian fleets will co-operate in the Mediterranean as a matter of course. In that sense it may already be said that England stands near to the Triple Alliance 'par le moyen de l'Italie.'" As to the visit of the British fleet to Taranto being a reply to the Toulon fetes, the *Italie* says:—"It may well be that England, which has so many interests in the Mediterranean, intends it as such up to a certain point. This is quite natural, for Russia making her first appearance in the Mediterranean disturbs the equilibrium of the naval forces in those waters."

SIR ROGER GOLDSWORTHY, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, is returning to that rather desolate Colony, having failed to get promotion to a more congenial place. Sir Roger was sent to the Falklands from British Honduras, where he had some trouble with the colonists. He has been a long time in the colonial service, and has really done a large amount of valuable work, for which (says the *Echo*) he ought now to be reaping a much higher reward than the Governorship of the Falklands. Sir Roger began his career as a military man, and fought through the Indian Mutiny campaign. He afterwards performed a lot of hard service with the Houssas on the West Coast of Africa, and commanded the Volta expedition in 1873.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

ABOUT one thousand hands, male and female, of the Star of India Mills have struck work. The hands in a large number assembled, yesterday, at Parel and then in a body proceeded to the office of Messrs. Visram Ibrahim and Company, agents of the mills, at Church Gate Street, where they complained that certain changes, recently effected, were considered so greatly disadvantageous to the labourers and workmen that one thousand of them have struck work for the last ten days. The hands who have come out on strike demanded their wages at once from the agents who refused to comply with their such an unjust demand. The agents distinctly told the hands that until they had given the ordinary monthly notice required by law, before they ceased to work, their wages would not be paid. The police being sent for at once repaired to the scene and induced the hands to leave the place, and told them to seek their redress at the Small Causes Court. The agents, it is believed, are indifferent as to whether the hands do or do not resume work, for they have commenced employing new men in place of those on strike.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 30th September 1893:—Leslie Rogers, tea planter, Dehra Dun, North-Western Provinces, for "The Anti-concussion Heel and Sole;" Robert Bell, of 29 Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Doctor of Medicine, and a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, for Improvements in the means and apparatus for cooling and ventilating railway carriages; Thomas Orme Colles, of Belmont, Higher Broughton, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Billiard Tablemaker, for improvements in outside seats for tramcars, omnibuses and similar vehicles and other exposed seats; Robert Greig Kennedy, of Amritsar in the Punjab, British India, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, for "Rajbaba Module Gate;" George Batcheldor, care of General Post Office, Lahore, Punjab, for "The combined Traffic and Dump Car;" Alfred Savill Tomkins, of Holmwood, Caterham, in the County of Surrey, England, Captain in the Victoria Rifles, for improvements in Transport Cars and Wheels therefor; Shyama Charan Chunder, Khetter Mohan Chunder and Gour Mohan Chunder, residing at No. 28, Gopi Kissen Pal's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business together in co-partnership at No. 98, Radha Bazar Street, in the said town, as Stationers, sellers of Drawing and Surveying instruments, and manufacturers of Bengalee Amin's Compasses, for the improvement of Surveying Prismatic Compasses; Harold, Boyd, of No. 28, Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, British India, Manufacturing Chemist, for an improved explosive compound, to be called 'Ripplene;' Edmund Lerede Chalke, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Berhampore, Ganjam District, for "Chalke's self-acting Commode; John Wallace, of 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, Engineer, for improvements in folding Camp beds and in the method of constructing them.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act;—Neil McEachran Stevenson Douglas, Engineer, of Mangoe Grove, Upper Poozoondoung, care of A. Scott and Co., Rangoon, for stopping leaks in seagoing and inland vessels. "(Filed 21st September 1893); John Ashington Thompson, tea planter, but at present of 53, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, for drying and withering green tea leaves and drying the rolled tea by means of centrifugal action. (Filed 25th September 1893.); John Henry Rose Harley, residing at No. 11, Radha Bazar Lane, in Calcutta, British India, merchant, for a new or improved punkah-pulling machine. (Filed 26th September 1893); Leonard Roberts and Hedley George Roberts, both of No. 270, Camberwell Road, London, England, manufacturers, for improvements in ice cream freezers. (Filed 23rd September, 1893); Henry Selby Hele-Shaw, Professor of Engineering, of University Colle, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvemens in inkstands. (Filed 23rd September, 1893.)

The inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by Mr. J. C. Mellis' invention for improvements in sewing machines. (Specification filed 24th June, 1889); Mr. H. E. A. Wakefield's invention for cementing glass to brass especially lamp tops, and other purposes. (Specification filed 26th June, 1889); Mr. A. Thomas' invention for interlocking level-crossing gates with signal. (specification filed 28th June, 1889); Mr. H. Edmunds' invention for improved system and means to be used in the supply or distribution and control of electricity for lighting or other purposes. Specification filed 29th June, 1889.

THE COW AGITATION IN INDIA.

THIS subject is discussed in an article by Sir William Hunter, the writer on "Indian Affairs" in the *Times*, which gives a brief but comprehensive history of the remarkable movement.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite has done good service by the plain words which he has spoken to the assembled landholders of the cow-riot districts in the North-Western Provinces. The tragic results of similar riots in the closely-packed bazaars of Bombay furnished more sensational materials for Indo-European telegrams, and have figured more dramatically in the English and Parisian Press. But the official evidence brought by the last mail shows that the fanatical movement in Northern India was more deeply rooted, more widely spread, and might have proved infinitely more difficult to cope with than the bombshell of bigotry which suddenly burst in the streets of Bombay. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, by his vigorous action and his prompt appearance in the disturbed districts, has shown what personal rule, in the best sense of the term, still means in India. It is long since the Governor of a great Indian province made a progress through his territories such as Sir Charles Crosthwaite made last month, listening to both sections of the excited but repentant population with his own ears, receiving their petitions and counter-petitions with his own hands, and while abstaining from interference with the judicial inquiries, placing firmly before all classes the political gravity of the crimes which had been committed, and the public dangers to which those crimes lead.

The crisis with which he had to deal was sufficient to test the nerve and the resource of an Indian administrator. In a single District, Azamgarh, armed mobs of Hindus, thirsting for vengeance on the Mussalmans, had assembled at 34 preconcerted centres in numbers varying from 100 to 4,000 men. The District population, aggregating one-and-half millions of stalwart peasants, is densely crowded in village communes over a tract of 2,000 square miles at the rate of about 750 persons to the square mile. Five-sixths of the whole are Hindus, who have long been accustomed to joint action under their caste-councils, or panchayets—a corporate system which enabled them to maintain their rural rights during centuries of Muhammedan oppression, and which, under the British reign of law, has frequently taken the phase of a defence league against the enhancement of rents, each household subscribing so much per plough towards the expenses of litigation. The once ruling race, the Musalmans, now form a minority of one-sixth, with the haughty traditions of a dominant creed, but fallen behind the Hindus alike in wealth, in education, and in the capacity for combined action. There was every element for the rising of an overwhelming majority against a hated minority—a minority of a hostile faith, obnoxious not only for wrongs committed in the past, but also for practices and rites which are regarded by Hindus as a perpetual insult to their religion in the present.

This state of things is, however, not confined to Azamgarh District or to the North-Western Provinces: it is the state of things with which British administrators have to deal throughout almost all India. The protection of minorities in some cases of once dominant and still arrogant minorities forms a standing problem of Anglo-Indian rule. But for the order imposed by British magistrates, every month would see religious processions and counter-processions of the rival creeds stopped in the streets by armed bands, Hindu temples polluted, and Muhammadan mosques desecrated; while the greater festivals, Hindu and Muhammedan alike, would become as of old the occasion of bloody tumults. The immediate cause of the riots in Azamgarh District is now placed beyond doubt. On the day of the Bakri Id, when the Muhammedans sacrifice an animal to commemorate the deliverance of Isaac from Abraham's up-lifted knife, the Hindus assembled in armed bands to prevent any cows being offered. "Large bodies of men," said the Lieutenant-Governor, "consisting in some cases of thousands, came together from distant parts and attacked villages in which Muhammedans lived, with the object of preventing them from celebrating their religious rites according to customs which have existed for centuries." The Hindus had given the Muhammedans some notice of their design. In the early part of the summer a rumour spread through Azamgarh and the neighbouring Districts, containing a population three times larger than that of Ireland, that the Muhammedans intended this year to sacrifice cows in greater numbers than heretofore at their June festival, and in places where cows had not hitherto been sacrificed. The leading Hindus accordingly called on the Muhammedans to desist. Armed with the strength of the peasant multitudes at their back, and excited by the street-preaching of itinerant Hindu missionaries and devotees, they demanded not only that the Muhammedans should refrain from going beyond their old custom, but also that they should sign agreements not to sacrifice the cow at all. By a curious jumble of modern British law with the *force majeure* of ancient bigotry, some of these documents were drawn up in legal terms on stamped paper, and at least one of them was formally signed and sealed in the presence of a Hindu magistrate. The organizers of the movement seem then to have deliberately divided out the District into blocks, and assigned the duty of preventing cow-killing to certain villages in each locality. When all was arranged circular letters were addressed to each village, apparently in some cases to almost every Hindu household, calling on the able-bodied men to assemble at a fixed place on the day of the Muhammedan festival and to prevent the sacrifice.

The programme was carried out with completeness and secrecy. It must have been known to the village revenue accountants, to the village watchmen or petty rural police, to many of the village schoolmasters, and to almost the whole body of the resident Hindu landholders, without whose cogniance and sympathy the cultivators would not have ventured to stir. Yet not one of the latter came forward to warn the responsible officers of the Government, and but for other channels of information the regular District police would have been altogether taken by surprise. As it was, the results far exceeded the design and possibly the expectations of the leaders. The armed bands not merely rescued the sacrificial cows, but wounded and beat the sacrificers and then proceeded to plunder their homesteads. To take a single case cited by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, a portion of the village was completely looted, the houses of the Muhammedan inhabitants were wrecked, their furniture and implements smashed or carried away, and even the ornaments wrenched from the persons of their women. Several of the female victims who appeared before the Lieutenant-Governor stated "that their rings had been snatched from their ears and noses, the flesh being horribly torn under the brutal treatment to which they were subjected." The same tale was told by the women who came to get their wounds dressed at the local dispensaries and hospitals. A correspondent in the Lieutenant-Governor's camp sums up the whole proceedings as "most merciless and cruel."

It is not needful to dwell on the vigorous measures by which the religious rising was confined to a comparatively small area, and in that area promptly stamped out. The more pregnant question is as to the agency by which so dangerous and widespread a plan of campaign was organized. Local fanaticism and religious animosities, under the direction of the Hindu caste-councils and ancient rural mechanisms for combined action, which we have already mentioned, go far to explain the movement. But the evidence also proves that the local elements of disorder were stimulated by a propaganda from outside. During the past nine years, a Hindu association, known as the Cow Protection Society, or "Gorakshini Sabha," has grown into a new power in India. It makes no secret of its rules or methods of working, and urges its views by means of pamphlets, public meetings, and the Native Press. Such an association is merely a permanent reproduction on a great scale of the local Cow-saving movements which, from the days of the Moghal Empire downward, have from time to time arisen in districts containing a mixed population of Musalmans and Hindus. But while resting fundamentally on the religious reverence of the Hindus for their sacred animal, the modern Cow Protection Society bases its claims on economic grounds. It sets forth the diminution and deterioration which are taking place in the agricultural cattle of India; the result of the encroachment of cultivation upon the old village pastures, and partly, it is stated, of the heavy duty levied on salt. The ever-increasing population has to raise grain crops on the grass lands where their kine formerly fed, and the high price of salt is said to be prohibitive of its use in sufficient quantities for the health of the plough cattle. The *Hindu Patriot*, the leading native journal in Bengal, devotes several articles to this view of the case in its issues which reached England last week, and urges that the breed-improving schemes and rural veterinary operations of the Government will prove useless while this source of deterioration continues. Putting aside the doubtful statistics (quoted in our article of August 22) by which the Cow Protection Society contrasts the paucity of the cattle supply in India with that of other countries, it is generally admitted that the Indian supply is falling off both in quantity and quality, and that the society has justified its existence on economic grounds.

But when it comes to the remedies the society finds that it must rely chiefly on religious sentiment. Many of its proposals as to the better care and treatment of cattle might have been issued as a circular by the Government veterinary department in India, or by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at home. It further endeavours to check the increasing drain on the Indian cattle for purposes of human food. Its members declare that "no Hindu should sell cows to butchers or other such persons, and they promise that where Hindus have to sell cows for one reason or another the agents of their society would purchase and take care of them. This duty they enforce upon their co-religionists by a propaganda directed from headquarters and now spreading through every province of India, a propaganda which they declare to be as commendable as "the exertions of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Society," and more legitimate than the efforts of the Christian missionaries to disturb the belief of the Indian races in their ancient faiths.

A noteworthy feature of such an organization in modern India is the bacteriological rapidity with which it spreads over the whole country. In former times almost every rural commune had its local mechanism for corporate action, like the caste councils which we have seen at work in Azamgarh. But a movement rapidly pushed through every province under the impulse and guidance of a central control is essentially a product of our peculiar system of public instruction in India. Each University has set the example in its own Presidency of spreading education by means of a directing body at the capital and an unlimited number of "affiliated" colleges and schools in the districts and provincial towns. Almost every Indian association of the modern type, from the Muhammedan Literary Society of Calcutta to the Brahmo Somaj or Theistic Church of India, has seized on this principle of "affiliation," and strengthened itself by a network of daughter societies not devoid of local powers of initiative and of views of their own. It is only under European guidance that the Indian National Congress has substituted the stronger Western system of "branches" for the looser system of local affiliation. The Cow Protection Society adopts both methods. It has powerful head-quarters associations in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Western India, with regular branches in the great cities and a vast irregular army of sympathizing local bodies, more or less distinctly affiliated or not affiliated at all. Add to these the multitude of Hindu devotees and religious mendicants who wander over India preaching the sanctity of the animal which still forms the symbol of orthodox Hinduism, many of them full of hatred to the Mussulmans, some of them clever enough to obtain the patronage of the local cow protection societies, and very few of them under any real control by the central body.

The result is a union of forces not without its dangers. It marks the point of contact of the European system of association under a central impulse and direction with the modern Indian system of local affiliated societies and the ancient agency for rural corporate action, such as caste councils, village *punchayats*, and district *sabhas* or petty religious organizations of many sorts. Its doctrines, and fanatical exaggerations of them, are preached throughout India by a vast unpaid propaganda, whose bigoted denunciations of the Mussalmans often take the form of incitements to murder and plunder—a propaganda for which the central association cannot be made responsible, and over which it exercises no effective control. The Mussalmans, on their side, have developed a counter-activity by means of their Anjumans-i-Islam or Muhammedan societies. These societies are designed for the educational, literary, and social or political advancement of the Mussalman community. But in such associations in India the religious element is always strong, and may at any time become dominant. The Anjumans-i-Islam and Mahammedan societies of many sorts have enormously increased of late years, chiefly by the system of local affiliation, and they take prompt action in support of their co-religionists. The feeling between the Hindus and Muhammedans has thus again grown electric, and it is now directed by central organizations and possesses widely spread local agencies, to an extent hitherto unknown. Any accidental conflict may bring about an explosion—such explosions as have occurred this year in Rangoon, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, Kathiawar, and various native States.

It was to certain meetings and counter-meetings for an avowedly charitable object that the Bombay riots were directly due. Somnath, in the native State of Junagarh, has been the scene of outbursts of Muhammedan and Hindu fanaticism from the days of Mahmud, the Idol-Smasher in 1021 A.D. It is now a city of ruins and graves. On the west the plain is dotted with Muhammedan tombs; on the east, with temples and shrines to the two great Hindu deities. Under its modern name of Prabhas Pattan it is still the scene of bloody religious assaults, and this year the proceedings of the Hindus in Bombay accordingly convened a public meeting to raise a relief fund for their suffering co-religionists in the native State of Junagarh; the Bombay Mussulmans responded by a counter-meeting to send succour to wounded and afflicted followers of Islam. A rumour spread among the lower Hindus that the Muhammedans were going to hold a general slaughter of cows; a counter-rumour spread among the lower Mussalmans that the Hindus were going to wreck all the Muhammedan butchers' shops. The excitement was allowed to gain head, mosques were desecrated, temples attacked, and a fairly equal number of Hindu and Muhammedan rioters were killed in street-fighting.

It is right to add that when well handled the recognized societies, both Muhammedan and Hindu, have been found useful in preventing such collisions. Several striking instances have occurred in Northern India. The District of Jaunpur, for example, was kept quiet this summer, in spite of all the elements for a fanatical outbreak, by the Jalsai Tahzib, which acted as a conciliation society, and settled the claims of the hostile religious by joint committees consisting of the leading Muhammadans and Hindus. There is therefore an aspect of safety as well as of danger in the phase of publicly organized and central controlling societies on which India has now entered. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has shown that he knows alike how to use such organizations and how to punish their abuse. In Azamgarh he told the landholders and cultivators that he must hold them guilty as a body for concealing the preparations for the tumult. He accordingly quartered a strong additional force of police on the District, at the cost of the inhabitants and owners of the villages which had sent men to take part in the disturbances. At Jaunpur he was able to congratulate the leaders of both religions on their having employed their local organizations to render a similar rising impossible.

THE ARDLAMONT SHOOTING MYSTERY.

ANOTHER chapter in the Ardlamont mystery has been opened by information obtained three weeks ago by a Stirling correspondent. Shortly after the tragedy, Mr. Jerningham, a gentleman occupying rooms at Trafalgar House, Gresham-road, Stirling, where Monson and Lieut Hambourough also resided during their stay in the town in the early part of the summer, received from Major Lamont, the owner of the Ardlamont Estate, an application for the rent of the shooting, it being at the same time suggested that he had made himself responsible for the payment. Mr. Jerningham at once replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and he heard nothing further till he received a letter from a firm of solicitors at Edinburgh, acting on behalf of Major Lamont. In their communication these gentlemen expressed surprise at the contents of Mr. Jerningham's letter, inasmuch as his name appeared in the lease of the shooting. They asked for a remittance of £450, and intimated that Mr. Jerningham would, in the course of a day or two, be communicated with on the subject by their London agent, a solicitor named Pontifex. They also explained that the lease was signed at Riseley Hall, Yorkshire, on May 9 last, and that a witness to Mr. Jerningham's signature was his own footman. A letter from Mr. Pontifex was received by Mr. Jerningham, and in this the demand for £450 was repeated, Mr. Pontifex adding that the lease was in his possession. In an interview with Mr. Jerningham during the morning the correspondent received permission to make it publicly known that that gentleman had had nothing whatever to do with the lease of the shooting, and that if his name appears in the document it is a case for personification and forgery. He was at Riseley Hall for the first time in March last, and has not been there since, while the statement as to the footman is equally devoid of foundation, no servant of the kind being employed by him.

DR. THEODOR HERTZKA is going to start his new community, "Freeland," before the end of the year. Freelanders to the number of fifty will voyage to Lamu, on the east coast of Africa, and then will "follow the course of the Tana as far as it is navigable." If Freeland can only establish itself as the home of all whose yearnings for the New Life, the New Love, the New Morals, the New Economics, the New Journalism, and the New Humour, make the Old Countries unbearable to them (remarks the *St. James's Gazette*), we trust the experiment will succeed to the full. They can (if they like) go along Tana even further than it is navigable. We can well believe that the British Government have assured the enlightened projectors that "their scheme of founding a common wealth in the highlands of Central Africa would receive moral and diplomatic support." Very "diplomatic" support, no doubt. Neither will the British Government oppose it in any way. Why should they, indeed?

AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

EXCERPTS FROM PAPERS.

THE papers at the British Association on September 14th verged at least in one instance on the frivolous, and some readily understandable extracts of interesting points are available this morning.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Canon Tristram dealt with the migration of birds, and cognate ornithological points. Beginning fitly enough with a reference to the fact that this year marked the centenary of the death of Gilbert White, the father of field naturalists, the speaker went on to say that other observes there had been in the middle of the seventeenth century—Sir T. Browne, Willoughby, and Ray, to mention no others—but White was the first observer to recognise how much may be learnt from the life habits of birds. We suffer greatly to-day, he continued, from the carelessness of old-time travellers, who often committed the heinous sin of ticketing specimens from memory, long after they were obtained. "Had there been in the first crew who landed on the Island of Bourbon, I will not say a naturalist, but even a simple-hearted Leguat, to tell the artless tale of what he saw, or had there been among the Portuguese discoverers of Mauritius one who could note and describe the habits of its birds with the accuracy with which a Poulton could record the ways and doings of our Lepidopters, how vastly would our knowledge of a perished fauna have been enriched." On the solution of the problem of the migration of birds, the most remarkable of all the phenomena of animal life, much less aid has been contributed by the observations of field naturalists than might reasonably have been expected. The observable facts may be classified as to their bearing on the whither, when and how of migration, and after this we may possibly arrive at a true answer to the Why? Observation has sufficiently answered the first question? Whither There are scarcely any feathered denizens of earth or sea to the summer and winter ranges of which we cannot now point. Of almost all the birds of the holo-arctic fauna we have ascertained the breeding-places and the winter resorts. Now that the knot and the sanderling have been successfully pursued even to Grinnell Land, there remains but the curlew sandpiper of all the known European birds whose breeding ground is a virgin soil, to be trodden, let us hope, in a successful exploration by Nansen, on one side or other of the North Pole. Equally clearly ascertained are the winter quarters of all the migrants. There are two species of blue-throat; one with its red breast patch is abundant in Sweden in summer, but is never found in Germany, except most accidentally; the other is the common form of Central Europe. Yet both are abundant in Eygpt and Syria, where they winter. Hence we infer that the Swedish bird makes its journey from its winter quarters with scarcely a halt, while the other proceeds leisurely to its nearer summer quarters. He had more than once seen myriads of swallows, martins, sand-martins, and, later in the season, swifts, passing up the Jordan Valley and along the Bukoa of Central Syria, at so slight an elevation that he was able to distinguish at once that the flight consisted of swallows or house-martins. This was in perfectly calm, clear weather. One stream of swallows, certainly not less than a quarter of a mile wide, occupied more than half an hour in passing over one spot, and flights of house-martins, and then of sand-martins, the next day, were scarcely less numerous. These flights must have been straight up from the Red Sea, and may have been the general assembly of all those which had wintered in East Africa. These flights were not more than 1,000ft. high. On the other hand, when standing on the highest peak in the island of Palma, 6,500ft., with a dense mass of clouds beneath, leaving nothing of land or sea visible save the distant peak of Teneriffe, 13,000ft he had watched a flock of Cornish choughs soaring above, till at length they were absolutely undistinguishable, except with field glasses.

BIRDS FLYING AT 240 MILES AN HOUR!

As to the speed with which the migration flights are accomplished, they require much further observation. Herr Gatke maintains that godwits and plovers can fly at the rate of 240 miles an hour (!), and the late Dr. Jerdon stated that the spine-tailed swift, roosting in Ceylon, would reach the Himalayas (1,200 miles) before sunset. Certainly in their ordinary flight the swift was the only bird he had ever noticed to outstrip an express train on the Great Northern Railway. There is still much scope for the field naturalist in observation of partial migrations. But why do birds migrate? Observation has brought to light many facts which seem to increase the difficulties of a satisfactory answer to the question. The autumnal retreat from the breeding quarters might be explained by a want of sufficient sustenance as winter approaches in the higher latitudes, but this will not account for the return migration in spring, since there is no perceptible diminution of supplies in the winter quarters. The northward movement of all the others must be through some impulse not yet ascertained. In many other instances it is not dependent on the weather at the moment. This is especially the case with sea birds. Professor Newton observes they can be trusted as the almanac itself. Foul weather or fair, heat or cold, the puffins, *Fratercula arctica*, repair to some of their stations punctually on a given day, as if their movements were regulated by clockwork.

CONCERNING MECHANICAL MAN.

"As to Biological Studies," said Mr. Jeremiah Head in his Presidential address to the Mechanical Science Section "they seem at first sight to have little to do with mechanical science." Yet mechanical science is really indebted largely to mechanisms as nature has invented them. First, as the lecturer pointed out, the mechanical nomenclature of all languages was largely derived from the bodies of men and other animals. Then we had in our own language the "head" of a ship, of a bolt, a nail, a screw, a rivet, the brow of an incline, the crown of an arch, the toe of a pier, the forefoot, hee's, ribs, waist, knees, skin, nose, and dead eyes of a ship; also turtle backs and whale backs, the jaws of a vice, the claws of a clutch, the teeth of wheels, fly wheels, running nooses, cranes, donkey and grasshopper engines; and not only had our mechanical nomenclature been largely taken from animals, but many of our puncipal mechanical devices had preexisted in them. The human foot, for instance, contained examples of the first and second orders of levers, the forearm was an example of the third. The kneecap was practically a part of a pulley. There were several hinges, and some ball-and-socket joints with perfect jubricating arrangements. Lungs were bellows, the heart was a combination of four force pumps acting harmoniouly together. The wrist, ankle, and spinal vertebræ tromed universal joints. The eyes might be regarded as double lens cameras, with power to adjudge focal length, and able by their stereoscopic action to gauge size, solidity, and distance. The nerves formed a complete telegraphic system, with separate up and down lines, and a central exchange.

MAN, UNAIDED BY MECHANISM.

The superiority of man to the lower animals could only have become conspicuous when he began to use his inventive faculties to fashion weapons and implements more efficient than the sticks and stones which they also use occasionally. In drawing up a comparison between man and the lower animals, both when he was equipped with mechanism and when he was without it, the President drew attention to the variety of his bodily powers. Man, unaided by mechanisms, could walk, run, swim, dive, and jump, and perform many remarkable feats; but for flying in the air he was absolutely unfitted. All his attempts (and there had been many) had up to the present been unsuccessful. A few facts showed what birds could do. The gannet hovered in the air above the sea. Suddenly he nearly closed his wings, swooped down, and, with a splash, disappeared below the surface. Shortly after he reappeared with a fish in his mouth, which he swallowed in a few gulps; then after swimming on the surface a little, he re-ascended into the air to repeat the operation. The swallow rose into the air with a few rapid movements of the wings, then slid down as though on an aerial switchback, and then up again till he nearly reached his original height, or he circled round by raising one wing, like a runner rounding a curve. The condor vulture, which measured sometimes 15ft. across the wings, would fly upwards till quite out sight. A flock of cranes had been seen migrating at a height of three miles, and proceeded apparently without any movement of the wings. The peregrine falcon would swoop down upon a partridge, and, missing it by a doubling movement of the latter, would slide upwards, thus converting his kinetic into new potential energy. He would then turn and descend again, this time securing his prey. The speed of falcons in full flight was about 60 miles per hour. The speed of homing pigeons, tested by the United Counties Flying Club in 1893, was found to be 55 miles per hour. The greatest distance flown was 309 miles. The albatross, the largest web-footed bird, measuring sometimes 17ft. from tip to tip of wing, and weighing up to 20lb., frequently accompanied ocean steamers from the Cape to Melbourne a distance of 5,590 knots, without being seen to rest on the way.

WHAT "SOARING" IS LIKE.

An American naturalist, Mr. J. Lancaster, who spent no less than five years on the west coast of Florida in order to study the habits of aquatic and other birds which frequent these shores, arrived at the following conclusions viz.:—Though all birds moved their wings sometimes, many can remain indefinitely in the air, with wings extended and motionless, and either with or without forward movement. This he called "soaring." The wing-area of soaring birds varies from one to above two square feet per pound of weight. The larger the wings per pound of weight the greater the power to soar. The heavier the bird the steadier his movements. Soaring birds alays face the wind, which if they do not move forward or downwaid, must not blow at a less speed than two to five miles per hour. Mr. Lancaster timed frigate birds, and found them able to go at the rate of 100 miles per hour, and that on fixed wings; he was of opinion that at all events up to that speed they could fly just as fast as they pleased. He said, further, that the same birds could live in the air a week at a time, night and day, without touching a roost, and that buzzards, cranes, and gannets could do the same for several hours at a time. The observed facts relating to the phenomena of flight were still but very imperfectly understood. It seemed that tor every pound of the bird's weight pressing downwards there must be an equivalent force pressing upwards. This could be produced only by his giving downward motion to the air previously at rest, or by his arresting previous motion of the air in an upward direction.

WHERE BIRDS GAIN OVER MAN.

It was generally believed that birds

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Some fifteen years ago Mr. S. Tolver Preston wrote a letter to "Nature," which appeared on November 7, 1878, in which he accounted for the absence of an atmosphere on the moon by the kinetic theory of gases. According to this theory a gas consists of minute particles of molecules in movement, and colliding with each other. The molecules of the gas are supposed to have velocities ranging from nothing up to any assignable value, hence Mr. Preston showed that molecules of high velocity must shoot away from the upper regions of the atmosphere into space, more especially in the case of the moon where the restraining force of gravity is so small. In course of time the atmosphere of the moon would either forsake it altogether by this gradual process of leave-taking, or, at all events, it would become exceedingly rare. In "Science" for February 24 last Sir Robert Ball, the well-known astronomer, and now a professor of Cambridge, published what most people would consider as substantially Mr. Preston's theory in a paper entitled "The Absence of Air from the Moon," but without any reference to Mr. Preston's work.

More recently, in "Science" for August 18th, Mr. G. D. Liveing, of Cambridge, following "Sir Robert Ball's theory," as it has come to be called, has argued in favour of the existance of an interstellar atmosphere, very rare of course, but consisting of the same gases which form the atmospheres of the planets. He shows that particles from the atmospheres of planents are continually breaking away into space, and that the planets in their movements sweep some of these up again. The particles of nitrogen, having a higher average velocity than those of oxygen, will tend to escape into space more readily than the particles of oxygen. Moreover, the effect of gravity is to slightly increase the proportion of oxygen to nitrogen in the lower atmosphere of a plant. Hence he infers that the interplanetary atmosphere must contain more nitrogen to oxygen than the air of a planet. It also follows from his hypothesis that if the planets are always exchanging their atmospheres through space, they must have atmospheres very much alike, and astronomy tends to confirm this view.

Again, at the recent meeting of the British Association, Mr. G. H. Bryan read a mathematical paper entitled "The Moon's Atmosphere and the Kinetic Theory of Gases" avowedly founded on Sir Robert Ball's theory. Here, then, we have a growing literature on an interesting and what promises to be an important theory from an astronomical point of view if not from others. It is only fair and right to Mr. Preston that it should be known as "Prestons theory," and not Sir Robert Balls. We do not for a moment suggest that Sir Robert Ball new anything of Mr. Prestons prior publication which, in the absence of a general index to scientific literature was almost as good as buried, but, unfortunately, there is a tendency among scientific cliques and professors to ignore outsiders, such as Mr. Preston must be considered, for he is not a professional astronomer and a name once given is liable to stick. Men of scisne like literary and dramatic critics, have a weakness for their own acquaintances and love to mention celebrarated names, especially if they are personal friends. Like the critics they are not so particular about parading the names of comparatively unknown or it may be unrecognised men. In plain English there is a certain amount of snobbery among them which is not very easy to be distinguished from that which "loves a lord," and is proud of his acquaintance. Both they and the critics would do a better turn if instead of harping on well-known names they would signalise the authorship of less known men.

"The origin of life, the first transition from non living to living, is a riddle which lies outside of our scope. No seriously-minded person, however, doubts that organised nature, as it now presents itself to us, has become what it is by a process of gradual perfecting or advancement, brought about by the elimination of those organisims which failed to obey the fundamental principle of adaptation which Treviranus indicated. Each step therefore in this evolution is a reaction to external influences, the motive of which is essentially the same as that by which, from moment to moment, the organism governs itself. And the whole process is a necessary outcome of the fact that those organisms are most prosperous which look best after their own welfare. As in that part of biology which deals with the internal relations of the organism, the interest of the individual is in like manner the sole motive by which every energy is guided." So said Professor Burdon Saunderson at the Brititish Association meeting at Nottingham, and his words read somewhat oddly beside those which we quoted in this colum last week as coming from a wellknown American palæontologist, at the annual meeting of the corresponding American Association. This authority concluded that the survival of the fittest had no real influence on the evolution of annimals, which, in fact, was predestined by their structure from early times. Doctors differ, but there is probably some truth on both sides.

The late Mr. Richard A Proctor, in one of his fugitive articles on electricity, looked forward to the time when it would be possible to telephone across the Atlantic Ocean, and although we are still far from being able to speak from the Old World to the new, or "waft a sigh from the Indus to the Pole," we are drawing slowly nearer to that magical achievement. The great obstacle is the "induction" to be overcome. It has the effect of slurring the delicate electrical waves by which the vibrations of speech are reproduced, and muffling the sounds, or silencing them altogether. Nevertheless, there are signs in the air that electricians may ere long be able to overcome the difficulty.

Professor Silvanus P. Thompson is one of those who believe that ocean telephony is not only possible, but that the means of attainig it are within our grasp. Telephone cables for the deep sea will, however, require to be made on a different plan from the existing telegraph cables, that is to say, a single conductor of stranded copper insulated and surrounded by an iron sheathing that comes between the outgoing wire and the water which serves as the return part of the circuit. The going and return wires will have to lie side by side within the sheathing. Moreover, the whole circuit will probably have to be broken up into sections which are capable of acting upon each other by mutual induction. Professor Thomson has developed his ideas in a paper read before the Ellectrical Congress at Chicago.

A German chemist reports that the water of the river Elbe is higly charged with chlorine, and that the Saale at one part contains 656 parts of chlorine per 100,000. The adulteration is believed to come from chemical works, and, strange to say, the cholera bacillus flourishes in such water.

"Labour used to rob the soil is worse than labour thrown away," said Mr. Henry C. Carey, the American economist, "In the latter it is a loss to the present generation, in the former poverty for the coming generation." The saying is quoted by Dr. Bruno Terne in connection with the fact that the sewage of a town is so muchchemical wealth originally taken from the fields and not returned to it. The Chinese, he remarks, are wiser than us in carefully restoring to the soil what can be restored, and thus keeping up its fertility. Hence it is that so dense a population can be supported by it. The refuse of a city of a million inhabitants amounts, as Liebig showed, to no less than 45,000,000lb. of fertilising matter in a year. Instead of imitating the Chinese and following the advice of Liebeg we neglect this source of supply at our doors, and import phosphates and nitrates at great expense from distant countries. Cremation of garbage is the most perfect sanitary method of disposing of it, but it is wasteful. The resulting ash is small in bulk and poor in fertilising properties. Dr. Terne thinks it can never be of much use in this regard. He proposes a method of his own, which he has tried on a considerable scale.

It consists in separating the grease by extractions and drying the remainder for sale. The result of his experiments is to give 17 per cent. of dry product from the garbage formigg an excellent fertiliser, containing ammonia and phosphoric acid. The grease can be used for lubricating purposes and in making soap. Instead of erecting crematoria to destroy sewage he would have us build sanitary chemical works to untilise it. There need be no danger to the public health in these, for the microbes of contagious disease are destroyed by a temperature of 212deg. Fah., that is to say the temperature of boiling water.

The "fossil cork-screws" (*Daimonelix*) found in the miocene sand and clay beds of Sioux County, Nebraska, and referred toat the time in this column, are now regarded by Mr. Barbour, of Nebraska University, as fossil sponges. It must be said, however, that the skeleton of a rodent in one argues in favour of their being spiral burrows which have become filled up. The tunnels of some species of Thonomys are spiral, Tefosails, it will be remembered, were vertical in the formation, and looked exactly like gigantic cork screws nine feet long and proportionately thick, with the point uppermost. Certainly the burrow theory seems most probable.

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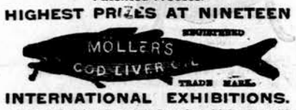

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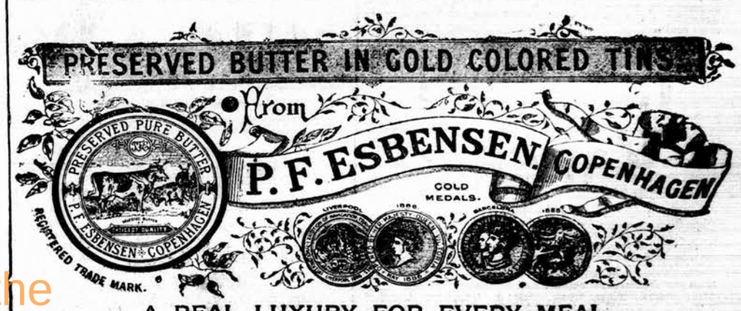

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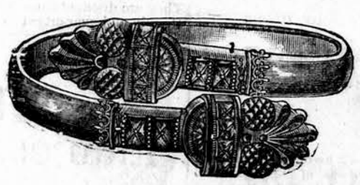

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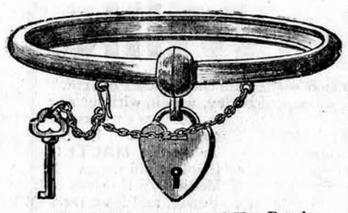

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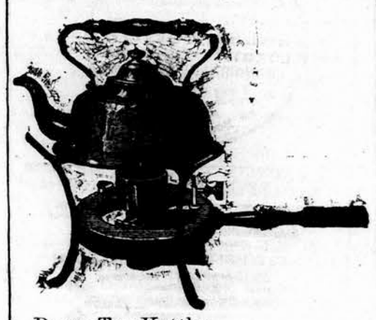

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4 Cups,	Rs.	6 0
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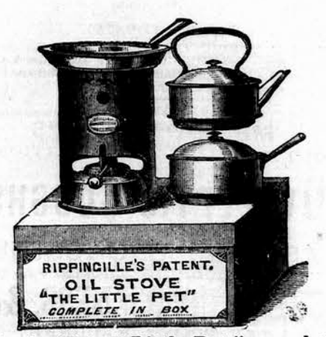

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IS A LIGHT STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
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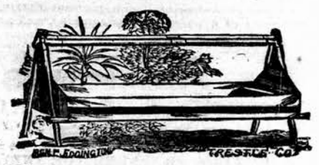

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